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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

With an average of 18 suicides a month in the German army, remarks the New York Graphic, France may count upon getting in her revenge if she only has the patience to wait long enough.

The Astorian states that since the passage of the exclusion act the Chinese servants in Astoria, Oregon, have become wonderfully independent, and "won't even think of working at the former rate of wages."

The Sultan of Turkey has experienced an attack of patriotism. Knowing that his fleet ought to be stronger, and knowing also that the national exchequer is empty, he has resolved to build a new iron-clad and pay for it out of his own private purse.

Robert Turner of Ghent county, Ky., died a short time ago. In 1850 he bought two slaves at auction and made $1800 by the transaction, and now his will directs that that amount be divided from his estate among the four African churches in Ghent.

One of the features of the educational system of Mexico is the introduction of schools of mechanical training for women. Girls are taught carpentry, weaving, and carving just as they are instructed in drawing, painting, and music. The theory of agriculture is an optional study.

Shaw university (colored) of Raleigh, N. C., is thoroughly self-supporting, has more than 400 pupils now enrolled, and is upon the point of enlarging its building and facilities for higher education. It has been largely endowed by northern philanthropists, and is still dominated by their ideas.

The project of changing the Jewish Sabbath (Saturday) to Sunday is agitated. The New York Hebrew Standard and the Rochester Jewish Tidings favor the change. The latter paper says: "Viewed in the proper light the question can receive but one decision—the change must come."

English statesmen all agree in the opinion that the French republic is in a bad fix, and its downfall is imminent. These discouraging views all appear to be based upon the fact that Boulanger is growing more popular every day. It is possible that "the little god of the music halls" will yet play a Napoleonic part.

France has now a national league for the promotion of physical education, designed to fit her citizens to be soldiers. The programme which has been completed includes out-door games throughout the land, for which the local authorities will set apart a "green," whereon the children shall regularly "play."

According to the Atlanta Constitution, for fifty years our government paid $800 a year for guarding the "crypt" constructed for Washington's remains in the national capitol. The fact that Washington had been interred at Mount Vernon did not interfere with this little job until a provincial Congressman objected and smashed it.

Twenty-seven miles an hour, with no heated journals nor break downs, is a good record for the trial trip of any steamer, yet that is the rate the new United States dynamite cruiser Vesuvius made in a twenty-nine minutes trip recently. A fleet of such vessels, hard to hit on account of the celerity with which they can change their position and of their comparatively small size, would be a formidable defence for American harbors.

A physician in the American Magazine says that the practice of beginning breakfast with oatmeal has caused more dyspepsia than any other single habit that he recalls. "It places," he says, "a layer of sticky, pasty carbonaceous food against a membrane that is already torpid enough, and needs sharp stimulus of fruit or douche of water to start gastric secretions, instead of a clogging mass like the meal, that all day long works ill until it is gotten rid of."

A Philadelphia paper asserts that marrying for beauty is getting as popular in this country as it has long been among Englishmen. Within a few years the number of men of wealth and established position who have married store girls, factory girls and others, poor in circumstances, but with beauty to recommend them, has been extraordinary. Recently a large manufacturer in New Brunswick, N. J., died and left a large fortune to his widow, who a few days ago worked in his factory. One of the largest manufacturers of Philadelphia is similarly married to a girl taken from the loom.

The Army and Navy Journal is urging the measures being put forward by Adjutant-General Drum for the increase of the pay of non-commissioned officers. They don't average as good salaries as the New York police force, and their maintenance of a superior social standing is, as the Adjutant-General urges, part of the discipline of the army. Talking of the army, the Army Sword and Shield is urging the establishment of amusement rooms at posts and the prohibition of groggeries on the borders of military reservations and is calling upon the religious press of the country to help it press the point upon Congress.

Winter Evening.

Tonight the very horses springing by
Toss gold from whitened nostrils. In a dream
The streets that narrow to the westward gleam
Like rows of golden palaces; and high
From all the crowded chimneys tower and die
A thousand aureoles. Down in the west
The brimming plains beneath the sunset rest,
One burning sea of gold. Soon, soon shall fly
The glorious vision, and the hours shall feel
A mightier master; soon from height to height,
With silence and the sharp unpitying stars,
Stern creeping frosts and winds that touch like steel,
Out of the depths beyond the eastern bars,
Glittering and still, shall come the awful night.

—[A. Lampman, in Scribner's Magazine.

ON A MOUNTAIN.

"Does he know how picturesque he looks?" Garcia wondered. She was inclined to give a man credit for vanity, or any other little idiosyncrasy he might possess. Joe Muscaral did not know that he might have posed successfully for a charming bit of south country life. He knew, of course, that he was handsome, and that the water he drank from Juan Sepulvada's olla was cool and clear. The water jar hung in a huge pepper tree, and the fern-like foliage with its feathery blossoms drooped nearly to the ground, framing Jose in a green arbor, through which the sun glinted. Jose's shirt was a snowy white, and the vivid scarlet and yellow handkerchief knotted loosely around his throat gave a richer coloring to his swarthy cheek. A wide sombrero covered his black hair, but did not hide the flashing glances the dark eyes cast toward Garcia's hammock. The hand that held the gourd was small and shapely, and there was in his salute all the grace of the Spanish cavalier, whose blue blood, much diluted, flowed in his veins. Miss Waldo flushed a little under that grandiloquent bow. Guilty? Perhaps. She had spent more hours than she liked to remember, lounging on the wide gallery or swaying lazily in the hammock, strung up in the big blue gums; listening through the drifting, sunny days to the love tales of old Spain, retold with many embellishments by this young romancer, who had never journeyed a hundred miles from his mountain home.

Jose's bee ranch up the canyon did not occupy much of his time, and, while his many-legged servants buzzed and labored, he brought out his choicest store of sweet sayings for Garcia's delectation.

Years ago, before Miss Waldo's blue eyes had looked very far into life's mysteries, both her parents had died of consumption. The care of the little girl had fallen on her father's eldest —, who was in constant worry lest Garcia should suffer the same fate. They had come from their eastern home in search of health, in the little foothill village, nestled in the shadows of the Sierra Madras. Here nature ran riot in glorious profusion and sky and earth were alike brilliant in brightest hues. Garcia had been so tired of her colorless surroundings; the gray sky; the snow-covered earth; her aunt's paleness of age, and her own dimmed beauty, that she refused to return home, although the October days with their wealth of fruit had come again, and her health was almost entirely restored.

Miss Waldo's aunt did not take kindly to the gallant Jose, and his occasional performances upon the mandolin she utterly disapproved. She came to the door on the afternoon in question with evident depreciation of the pretty tableau.

"Have you written to Stephen today?" she demanded, and Garcia came out from the ruins of Alhambra, where she had been wandering in imagination, and recognized the hostile gleam of her aunt's spectacles.

Jose departed with alacrity, and Garcia prepared unwillingly to enter the house.

"When an unpleasant fact is three thousand miles away," she grumbled, "it is very disagreeable to be reminded of it." She fell to wondering how Stephen would look in a sombrero and a red muffler. She shuddered at the thought.

"Fancy him at a bull fight with a guitar tied on with red and yellow ribbons. Oh, dear! why is his hair such a pale brown and his moustache so feeble. What a very unpleasant height six feet three is for a man."

At any rate she was glad she had only partly promised to marry him. How could a girl threatened with tubercles? She took a last look at the mountains. How Garcia loved those mountains! When their highest peaks caught the first smile of the morning; when sun and shade flashed at noonday over their brown sides; when the sun said "good night," and hid them in a soft purple haze; when the "clouds came down to rest" and shrouded them in a green mist; ever changing, yet always the same, Garcia loved them and had dreamed dreams of the happy time when she should explore those hidden canyons.

At a hotel down the street, a lively widow and her sister boarded. Garcia considered them charming acquaintances, but her aunt held them in cold displeasure, mostly on account of what she termed the widow's "flirty" ways; but she had been beguiled into promising, in a moment of weakness, that some time Garcia might accompany the objectionable widow on a mountain excursion. The at never intended to keep this promise; reconciling it with her conscience that "some time" was so vague that it might be indefinitely postponed, and the journey never accomplished. Mysterious business took her to Los Angeles one day. This was the widow's opportunity. She swooped down upon Garcia, and, before the bewildered girl realized the situation, she was mounted on a burro, in company with two ready cavaliers and the widow and her sister. Their destination was a tent on the mountain side, occupied by the employes of an irrigating company, who were tunnelling the mountain in search of water.

Garcia had often looked longingly up to the eyrie abode, which she had likened to a great white bird perched upon the mountain side. They wound slowly upward through sage brush and chapparel, pausing occasionally to look back over the San Gabriel valley away to the distant ocean, showing through a rift in the hills.

By and by Garcia felt a strange and unpleasant qualm as her burro crept gingerly around the unusually steep precipice. The distant tent looked more than ever like a bird ready to take wing, and, oh, so far away.

The widow, glancing backward, exclaimed at her pale face:

"Are you going to faint, Miss Waldo?"

'I think I am going to die," Garcia whimpered.

There was a great commotion among men and beasts, smelling salts were applied and bottles were uncorked, and Garcia opened her eyes to find herself upon terra firma, sheltered by a big grease-wood brush. No persuasion could induce her to remount, but at her earnest request, the rest of the party continued their upward journey, leaving her in her present retreat for the few hours that would intervene before their return home. Garcia gave a sigh of relief as a bend in the trail hid them from view, and she was left alone. The day was perfect, and she revelled in her independence and the glorious view before her. Far down the ravine she heard the music of a hidden stream. Tall yuccas, with their masses of snowy bloom, might stand for white robed spectre wives of dead mountain giants, with whom Thor tried his feats of skill.

She laughed aloud at a merry mocking bird, bubbling over with a song, mimicing the sweet notes and shrill calls of his feathered friends, and ending with the mournful peep of a dripping chicken. She knew that Jose's home was in the canyon around the other side of the mountain and that he sometimes took this trail as a shorter cut to the town below. What if he should come this morning? How surprised he would be to see her in this unexpected place. Would he be glad? The trip had been tiresome, and her present quarters so comfortable that her day dreams melted away and she dozed into sleep. Suddenly she awoke with the thought that the day had become surprisingly hot. She drew a little further into her impromptu bower and resumed her castle building. By and by a clumsy jack-rabbit, with his ridiculous ears drooping forward lumbered across the path. A timid little cotton-tail followed swiftly with a strange disregard of her presence.

The air grew hotter and hotter. The mocking-bird hushed his songs and flew away. Queer little lizards, with their halting haste, darted into the bushes. More rabbits, with long jumps, passed by and disappeared over the mountain. She wondered idly at this strange procession of beasts and reptiles, but scrambled hastily up as a horrid toad, with bristling back and unnecessary tail, nearly ran across her feet as she rose; the burro, with a loud snort and mighty wrench, snapped the rope with which he was staked, and ran madly up the trail. She heard a loud cracking noise, and clouds of smoke stifled her. What could it mean? Bewildered, she looked down the mountain side. Ah, God! She knew then. The mountain was on fire. Tongues of flame darted from shrub to shrub, and licked up the grass, dried to tinder by the semi-tropic sun through the rainless months of summer. With a roar like a tempest it swept up the mountain. The dried branches of dead trees, killed by former fires, caught the blaze, and stood like sentinels of fire in its wake.

Although she knew that certain and awful death was coming, terror held Garcia helpless, and she was again becoming unconscious, when she was aroused by the voice of Jose shrieking wildly:

"Fly, senorita, fly. For the love of the Virgin, fly!" She could not move with fear as "lead upon the feet of her most anxious will."

The hot breath of death was scorching her cheek, when she felt herself clutched by the arm, and dragged unceremoniously over rock and bushes to the other side of the bend. There was no time for choosing paths. Jose was certainly not to blame that his delicate physique rendered him incapable of giving her better assistance, but when her senses returned, unreasonable indignation came also. Stephen would never have dragged and tumbled her down a mountain with an utter disregard of her feelings and her wardrobe. Still they slipped and stumbled and the fire pursued them with dangerous haste. Another five minutes and they would reach the canyon, with its expanse of gravel and water and safety.

At this unfortunate moment Garcia's skirts caught the projecting limb of a fallen tree and brought rescuer and rescued to a sudden standstill. Garcia tugged at her skirts and Jose pulled at Garcia with all his strength, which did not tend to help matters. The fire came nearer and snatched the end of the tree whose branch held Garcia prisoner. With a wild shriek Jose let go his hold, and, plunging downward, left the unfortunate girl to her fate. Relieved of the strain the loosened garments were easily disentangled and Garcia followed her cowardly guide, disgusted even in her peril, and thoroughly cured of her infatuation. As she reached the saving gravel she saw a strangely familiar figure dash madly up the canyon. It was only a fleeting glance, for she was too terrified for reason, and flung herself headlong into the little stream. The water gurgled and splashed and wet her to the skin. Her hat was lost and her dress was in tatters.

"I shall die of consumption," she thought, "after all this exposure. Oh, how sick I feel! I believe I am dying now."

She opened her eyes, however, and sat up very straight for a dying woman, as she heard her name called in an agonizing tone.

"Garcia, Garcia, my darling Garcia?"

"Why, Stephen," she cried, "is it really you? Where did you come from?" she asked, as he fished her, dripping, out of the stream. "I cannot believe it is you."

"It is surely I," he assured her, as he lifted her with tender strength and held her closely in his arms. "It wouldn't be healthy for another fellow to be in my place. 'Where did I come from?' Chicago, of course, on the 9.30 train. I wandered about that wretched little village till I was almost stagnated, and came up the canyon on an exploring expedition to find my fiance apparently endeavoring to commit suicide. That little Mexican you seemed pursuing hasn't stopped running yet" (looking after the retreating figure and not noting Garcia's blushes). "Whew! how smoky. That would have a grand effect at night," he said, looking at the burning mountain. "Thank God! my darling is safe from that fiery death."

"Oh, Stephen!" Garcia cried, throwing her muddy arms around his neck, with sublime disregard for his light coat, "take me home and keep me always. I think it is the loveliest thing in the world to be so tall and strong."—[Atlanta Constitution.

Pasteur's Claims to Fame.

It is not generally known in this country that Pasteur's claim to fame rests upon a more substantial foundation than the discovery of the method of preventing hydrophobia by inoculation. "If it had not been for Pasteur," said a well-known physician who recently met Pasteur in his laboratory, "we would not today be drinking the sparkling wines of France, and the wine-making industry would have been ruined. A blight had come upon the wine. Some insidious agent that could not be detected was at work in the wine, and affected it so that it would not keep. The exported wine became acid and bitter, and the domestic lost its flavor and value. The large wine makers were in despair, and knew that if something was not done their business would come to an end, and this meant destitution in thousands of happy French homes that depended upon this industry for support. Pasteur attacked the evil. He found that the deteriorations in the wines were caused by organic germs, which could be destroyed by a low degree of heat, without affecting the quality of the wine. The remedy was applied immediately on a large scale to all the wines which had undergone acid fermentation, and they were made sweet and pure. Another industry was also paralyzed. It was silk culture. A plague called pebrine attacked the silk-worms, inflicting a loss of $20,000,000 in one year. Myriads of worms were destroyed, and those that were left only turned out a small quantity of silk. Pasteur traced the disease to its origin and found it to be the work of a living organism or parasite. The germ was picked up by the worm from the leaf upon which it fed, and speedily got into the sack which containd the material from which the worm spun its cocoon, and increased so rapidly that the worm was killed, or its silk-producing power was destroyed. Pasteur discovered the time which the poisonous germ could be killed and the method of doing it, and again saved the commercial prosperity of the French. This investigation took many years, during which Pasteur was profoundly abused by men of science, but they all were silenced when he finally killed the bugs."—[New York Tribune.

A Living Bat in Solid Rock.

A few days ago, while Morrit and Charles Cordin were quarrying for the foundation of a house on W. V. Herret's place, near Parkersburg, W. Va., they split open a large rock and found imbedded in the centre and hermetically sealed by the natural rock a small living bat. Several persons were present and all vouch for the fact. The hole fitted the bat exactly. The stone and bat were taken to a newspaper office, where the stone now is. Unfortunately for the bat it was placed too near a hot stove and died in a few hours.—[New York World.

ODD INDUSTRIES.

Queer Wooden Products of the Forests of Maine.

Making Toothpicks, Thread, Spools, Shoe Pegs, Etc.

There is an industry which gives employment to hundreds of people in this section of the state which owes its origin to a whittler, writes a Pittsburg Dispatch correspondent from Maine. This is the making of wooden toothpicks. There is a factory in this town which turns them out at the rate of I know not how many thousand per day, and there are similar factories in a number of neighboring villages. Aside from the men and boys directly employed in the production of these useful little articles, many others are benefited by the industry. The farmer who owns the trees, the woodsman who chops them down and the teamster who hauls the timber to the factory, each comes in for a share of the money paid out by the toothpick manufacturers.

The wood sells for $3 to $4.50 per cord at the factory, and as each factory takes from 600 to 1500 cords per year, quite a respectable amount is paid out for raw material alone. The wood used is white birch and poplar, and must be straight-grained and without knots, so there is necessarily a good deal of waste. It is estimated that enough toothpicks are made in Maine each year to load a freight train of 50 cars. In round numbers the toothpicks number 5,000,000,000, or about 77 picks for each man, woman and child in the United States. That would scarcely be enough; but the toothpick consumers need not be alarmed, for there are several factories devoted to this industry outside of Maine.

The inventor of the wooden toothpick is still living and still making toothpicks. He was in South America when he made the first box, and got the idea from the natives, who seem also to have a penchant for whittling. Well, he employed his leisure time in whittling out a box of picks, which he sent home to his wife. She gave a part of them to a hotel keeper, and his guests liked them so well that he at once ordered a large quantity. The man in South America smiled when he got the letter, but at once engaged a number of natives and set them to whittling.

Next he returned to his native town in Maine, and went to inventing. In due time he had a machine that would make picks about 10,000 times as fast as the swiftest South American whittler, and since 1860 he has been doing his best to supply the world with toothpicks. He has so perfected his machine that one operative can make 15,000 picks a minute. His business rivals are numerous, and toothpicks are cheap, in spite of the fact that there is said to be a sort of toothpick trust controlling the production.

Another peculiar industry which flourishes in western Maine is the making of thread spools. They are cut from smooth, white birch timber, a wood which works easily, by various kinds of improved machines. There are numerous mills throughout the lumbering region where the birch is sawed into strips about four feet long, and from one to two inches in width and thickness. These strips then go to the spool factories to be converted into spools. The processes are numerous, but with one exception, not particularly interesting. The method of polishing the spools is novel and original. A barrel is filled nearly full of them, and then revolved by means of machinery and belting, until the spools are worn smooth by rubbing one against another. Spool manufacturing is the most important industry in several of the villages of Oxford county, and will doubtless continue so until the supply of birch timber gives out.

I can remember the time when Yankee shoemakers cut their pegs themselves. They would saw off a white birch log, leaving it smooth and even, then plough little furrows across it in two directions, with an instrument which I believe they called a peg cutter. Then enough of the wood was sawed off to make the pegs the right length and the block was split up into pegs by using a knife. I don't suppose anybody makes pegs that way now. They are cut by machinery from white birch and maple and New England supplies the whole country. Pegs are worth from 35 to 95 cents a bushel at the factories.

Up in Bangor there is a firm styling itself a "compress company," and its business is—baling sawdust! Sawdust, shavings, etc., are taken from the sawmills and planing mills in tram cars to the compressing mill and there squeezed until converted into an almost impregnable mass. Large quantities are used by various manufacturers for different purposes.

Applying Her Argument.

"Ma," remonstrated Bobby, "when I was at grandma's, she let me have two pieces of pie."

"Well, she ought not to have done so, Bobby," said his mother. "I think two pieces of pie are too much for little boys. The older you grow, Bobby, the more wisdom you will gain."

Bobby was silenced, but only for a moment.

"Well, ma," he said, "grandma is a good deal older than you are."

Scorpions and Tarantulas.

"Bushels and barrels of scorpions can now be raked in down about Pomona," remarked William Stiffler of that vigorous Los Angeles county town to one of the Examiner men. He spoke of them as though they were apples or oranges fallen from the trees. "You go out there," remarked he, "and dig three or four inches in the sand and out will come your scorpions. Sometimes you will get half a dozen in a place. Once they strike the air they get cross and sour, and if you coop three or four of them up together you will get a magnificent fight. There is no let up on a tarantula when once he gets started on the warpath. It means that either he is to die or his enemy is. It has been raining down there and the rain always brings out the scorpions. You may not know there are any around, but get a good shower or two and you will find enough to frighten you. A scorpion never brings forth more than one lot of young. As soon as they are ready to begin eating, they burrow like larvæ in the back of the old one and actually eat her alive. This is a strange thing but it is true. I have seen it done many a time in the five years that I have lived at Pomona and vicinity. A scorpion is a very repulsive thing to look at. It has ten legs, a shrivelled sort of appearance and wicked little eyes. Its color is a light yellow. Besides the ten legs it has a couple of terrible claws. Its sting is in its tail and the quickness with which he can use it is one of the most wonderful things in nature. Despite the large number of repulsive things in certain sections of Los Angeles county, however, the instances where men are stung by them are comparatively rare. I do not know of a case of death from this sting, although it causes terrible pain for a few hours. When they sting each other it is sure death, but they will fight as long as life lasts. There is about the usual supply of centipedes and tarantulas in Los Angeles county. They, like the scorpion, are seen oftenest during the rainy season. Eastern people have a great horror of them and old-timers, in fact, do not go hunting for them unless they keep at a good distance. A Digger Indian who came down from the tin mines had his left hand tied up in a sling and it was swelled up very big. He had been bitten by a tarantula and was suffering great pain. A Pomona doctor fixed him out, however, and he is getting along all right. People in the tarantula section are fighting shy of them now as they are of such reptiles generally.

Antelope Hunting in Persia.

Abbas Khan, the British political agent at Meshed, is very fond of hawking. When I was in Meshed, he told me of a hawking expedition he had recently taken with Mardan Khan, chief of the Timurees, and a few other Khorassani noblemen.

Meshed is a very holy city, owing to the gold domed sanctuary of Imam Riza being there. The pigeons and birds about Meshed have acquired the odor of sanctity, from the probability of their having sometimes perched upon the golden dome of the Imam's mesjid. And so no falconing is allowed in the vicinity, for fear of doing violence to the memory of the Mohammedan saint by the destruction of pigeons that had themselves become sacred from settling on his sanctury.

Antelope were among the game pursued by Abbas Khan and his friends, and in the pursuit they used Persian greyhounds and falcons. The Persian greyhound is a lank but extremely graceful animal, with "feathered" ears and feet. He is quite as swift, and perhaps swifter than those of our own country, but then so is the Persian antelope. The falcons, however, are swift enough to overtake either with the greatest of ease.

The falcons are trained to pursue the fleeing antelope, and retard their flight by attacking them savagely in the face. Bewildered by the falcons, the antelope loses ground rapidly by false movements, and finds himself struggling for life with the greyhounds much sooner than would have been his fate but for the aid rendered by the falcons.—[Youth's Companion.

Bird Civil Engineering.

A New York paper speaks of a couple of orioles that have built a nest in a tree at Central park. In order that no animal able to climb a tree might reach their nest, they built at the extreme end of a light branch. When the work was half done they saw that the little house was bending the branch so far toward the earth that when full of young ones it would be too near the ground. They sat on the branch studying their house for a time, and then flew off in search of a string. They found some twine in the park, and with it united the two elastic boughs to a branch overhead, resuming their nest building after the string had been firmly woven. There were brains in that engineering operation.

Needs a Good Night's Rest.

Doctor (to Bobby). "So you're sick again, are you, my little man?"

Bobby (who doesn't like medicine). "I don't think I am; I don't feel sick."

Doctor. "Well, we'll see. Show me your tongue, please."

Bobby. "Well, now, doctor, you can't always tell that way. I've had a busy day of it today, and if my tongue looks bad, I guess it's only because it's tired and needs a good night's rest."—Bazar.

Sights in Copenhagen.

Copenhagen is an old city too little visited by the hurry-skurry class of tourists who take Europe in one encyclopædic gulp and think "one summer" quite sufficient for its digestion. It is a true Venice of the Vikings—quaint, high-colored, channelled and canalled by threads of glittering water, full of an architecture all its own, and tingling with a life, provincial if you choose to call it so, but none the less charming and individual on that account. The bright Danish faces, scoured like the surfaces of an old Dutch knocker, have a French airiness; the women are decidedly pretty; there is an indefinable "style" in the midst of their very provincialism; and the streets present a panorama of sights and sounds that does not easily leave the memory. Perhaps it is the water that glitters in the mind; the perpetual, fresh, bustling, scampering Baltic; the playful canals full of tall-masted boats; the profiles of Swedish mountains looming across the sea; the showers mingled with shine that give the climate of Denmark in summer its undine-like charm. It is the land (paradoxically enough) of water—of water sprites, of nixie and mirage, of dissolving humidity and broken sunshine; in short, not so much the "lost turquoise" which Balzac found again in a lovely Savoyard lake as a pearl of great price unknown as yet to travelers, waiting ready to be discovered in its great Gothic mussel-shell on the edges of the Baltic.

A Toothpick Factory.

A toothpick factory, says the Timberman, is one of the flourishing woodworking establishments at Harbor Springs, Mich., and it is one of the largest factories of the kind in the country. White birch is exclusively used in the manufacture of the toothpicks, and about 7,500,000 of the handy little splinters are turned out daily. The logs are sawed up into bolts each twenty-eight inches in length, then thoroughly steamed and cut up into veneer. The veneer is cut into long ribbons three inches in width, and these ribbons, eight or ten of them at a time, are run through the toothpick machinery, coming out at the other end, the perfect pieces falling into one basket, the broken pieces and refuse falling into another. The picks are packed into boxes, 1500 in a box, by girls, mostly comely-looking young squaws, and are then packed into cases, and finally into big boxes, ready for shipment to all parts of the world. The white birch toothpicks are very neat and clean in appearance, sweet to the taste, and there is a wide market for them. The goods sell at the factory at $1.90 a case of 150,000 picks, or 100 small boxes, each containing 1500, and the small boxes retail at 5 cents each, or 300 picks for 1 cent, at which rate almost everybody can afford to take a fresh toothpick after each meal.

Politest People on the Globe.

"I have found the Americans, or at least the New Yorkers, to be the politest people on the face of the globe," a Scotch visitor to this city exclaimed with all the vim of the land of heather. "Everywhere I go, in the streets and the hotels, the homes and the clubs, the business houses and the parks, the theatres and the churches, among the wholesalers and the retailers, the workers and the wealthy, I find good manners. I have traveled among many races of the globe, from Icelanders to Turks, from Hindoos to Brazilians, but never found in any of them as much civility and affability as I see among the Americans, especially the New Yorkers. They have also a degree of frankness and humor that belongs to no other race on earth." The Scotchman who was thus enraptured with our style and ways rattled away in this vein making contrasts and comparisons for a half hour.—[New York Sun.

Can Paint With Both Hands at Once.

James McCloskey, a New York painter, claims that he can paint with his left hand quite as well as with his right, and that he can finish a job in half the time taken by most men simply because he can paint with both hands at once. He knocked an employer down the other day because he refused to pay him double wages for a job which had been done with both hands. The magistrate before whom he was taken did not know just what to do under the circumstances, but finally agreed to let McCloskey go on condition of his foregoing the claim of extra pay.—[Chicago News.

Crushing a Calf.

A stout elderly lady was hanging by a strap and casting black looks at an inoffensive but ungallant dude who sat sucking the head of his cane. A sudden lurch of the car flung the lady upon him with great force.

"Say, dash it, don't you know," exclaimed the youth, "you've crushed my foot to jelly!"

"It's not the first time I've made calf's foot jelly," retorted the woman, severely, as he vanished and she prepared to sit down.—[Shoe and Leather Reporter.

They Punished Him.

"How do you feel now?" asked the general manager of a tar-and-feather social, as he poked a handful of feathers between his victim's teeth.

"I feel down in the mouth," the latter replied. Whereupon six revolvers were instantly emptied into the same cavity.—[Puck.

The Tongue.

"The boneless tongue, so small and weak,
Can crush and kill," declared the Greek.

"The tongue destroys a greater horde,"
The Turk asserts, "than does the sword."

The Persian proverb wisely saith,
"A lengthy tongue—an early death."

Or sometimes takes this form instead,
"Don't let your tongue cut off your head."

"The tongue can speak a word whose speed,"
Says the Chinese, "outstrips the steed."

While Arab sages this impart,
"The tongue's great storehouse is the heart."

From Hebrew wit the maxim sprung,
"Though feet should slip no'er let the tongue."

The sacred writer crowns the whole.
"Who keeps his tongue doth keep his soul."

—[Galveston News.

HUMOROUS.

The fashionable hangings—Lambrequins.

Takes the will for the deed—The surrogate.

A full stop—Asleep on the sidewalk at 1 a. m.

The dancing master should be quick at figures.

Usually seen on his last legs—The kangaroo.

Always turning over a new leaf—Librarians.

Motto of real estate men—"Deeds, not words."

Applicants for loans generally adopt a borrow-tone.

There is nothing like a bolt for breaking a dead-lock.

The wind now whistling through the corn-fields has a husky tone.

A hew and cry usually follow the small boy's acquisition of a pocket-knife.

A rock salt bed has been found in Michigan, but most men prefer a hair mattress for real comfort.

Goods in the hands of a merchant who does not advertise are like row-boats. They have no sale.

The car stove is back from its summer vacation and will soon be heard from in railway accidents.

Nature is just with compensation for losses. The toothless man is not apt to bite off more than he can chew.

"I like Paris," said Mrs. Mulhooly, "them Two lures and Boys de Bologna and Champs Elizas is immense."

The girl with a six-foot sweetheart said that she wouldn't tell a story, but she couldn't help but "draw a long beau."

The only thing that can down true genius and curb genuine inspiration is a pen that catches in the paper and executes a design in splatter-work at every third stroke.

A wealthy young lawyer spent two days and a night over one case, and at the end of that time could not tell which side he was on. It was a case of champagne.

First amateur Nimrod—"It is getting late, and we haven't killed anything yet." Second Amateur Nimrod—"Well, let us miss a couple more rabbits and then go home."

He had just joined the light battery and was telling his best girl of the fact. Then he kissed her. "What are you doing, sir?" she asked. "Only making a report at head quarters."

Miss Keane (to handsome young physician)—Oh, doctor, how do you do? You look killing this evening. Young Physician (quietly)—Thank you, but I'm not; I'm off duty, don't you know?

A young redskin schoolboy was asked the other day what is the highest form of animal life. "The giraffe," was the prompt reply of the lad, who had evidently been taking in the circus of the pale face.

A lady having remarked in company that she thought there should be a tax on the single state—"Yes, madam," rejoined a most notable specimen of the uncompromising old bachelor who was present, "as on other luxuries."

Miss Floy Trappe (whose mouth is undeniably large)—Nellie, Will Dew said last night that my mouth had a sweet expression. Do you suppose he meant that for sarcasm? Miss Prunella Prism—I am afraid so, dear; with an accent on the chasm!

Wife (at breakfast table)—George, dear, why do all the defaulting bank cashiers from the far West go to Canada? Husband (who is Emeritus professor of geography)—Because, my dear, though there is less longitude there is more latitude.

"Gentlemen," said an indignant passenger on a South Side cable car yesterday, "will none of you get up and give this old lady a seat?" "I'll thank you sir," snapped the lady, "to attend to your own affairs. I am not as old as you are by twenty years, if I'm any judge of a person's age."

Crab Farms.

The Mobile (Ala.) Register incites the people thereabout to set up crab farms as a source of revenue, and shows that it is both possible and profitable by reference to the animal's history. Four times in the year does he shed his shell to grow a bigger one, and while the new one is hardening he is that morsel for gourmets, the soft shell. The plan is to inclose reaches of sand beach with a tight fence higher than high tide. They will put into this all crabs when caught, and market them when just at the right season.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

DEMOCRACY IS EXPENSIVE.

It is too soon to learn yet what it has cost the country to have a Democratic Administration for the last four years. In 1861, the bankrupt Treasury told more eloquently than words could do, that Democracy was a very expensive institution. The financiering of the Democratic party when in power is always notable for the good balance to its own credit and the bad deficit which the public has to meet.

A specimen of Democratic business management is seen in Indiana where the Democrats have had control of each branch of the government for the past four years. It is announced that the Legislature will have to provide arrangements for making a loan of two million dollars for the running expenses of the State for the next two years. Instead of conducting the public business prudently and economically, the Democratic party has so abused its trust that this large loan is required just to meet the current expenses of the next biennial period.

The experience which the people of Indiana have had with the Democratic party has been repeated with like disastrous results in other places where entire Democratic control has been long and uninterupted. The Democratic party is profuse in its promises of economical government, but barren in fulfillment. It has not shown capacity for careful business-like administration of public affairs, and the have people found that, as a rule, the experiment has been very expensive.

Fortunately, there will not be as much opportunity for mismanage in the conduct of public affairs during the next four years as there has been.

UNDER THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM

The growth and prosperity of the South under the protective tariff system in States where the opportunities which it affords have been improved, have been very great. The development of natural resources, the extension of manufacturing pursuits, and the building up of home industries, have created a surprising increase in assessed valuation.

The *Tradesman*, of Chattanooga, Tenn, has been collecting statistics on this subject, and they show that during the eight years from 1880 to 1888 the increase of taxable wealth in the twelve Southern States has been $1,204,176,604, the percentage of each being as follows: Alabama 89, Arkansas 77, Florida 211, Georgia 42, Kentucky 50, Louisiana 20, North Carolina 30, Mississippi 26, South Carolina 26, Tennessee 44, Virginia 18 and Texas 107.

These figures are suggestive, and they afford a subject for reflection to those who have tried to see only ruin and disaster in the economic policy under which this country is growing strong and prosperous.

"ONLY RAW MATERIAL."

There are those among "Tariff reformers" who declare that they do not want the Tariff taken off manufactured goods, "only raw material." But why not protect the producers of raw material as well as others? The whole scheme of revenue reform as proposed by those who desire a reduction of the Tariff would be clearly a benefit not to American but to foreign manufacturers.

It is absolutely impossible that a reduction of duties on anything we import, either raw material or manufactured goods, could give either higher wages or more employment to American workmen. It takes labor to produce the so-called raw material and to transfer this labor to other countries would be to throw the producers of it here out of employment.

From time immemorial the Democratic party has been the party of the South, and the history of the Republic shows that no Democrat from a Northern State, elected to the Presidency, has ever been permitted to succeed himself. Martin Van Buren wanted to, but was badly beaten at the polls. Franklin Pierce was not renominated; neither was James Buchanan. Grover Cleveland is last.

When the Republicans were in power the Democrats were clamorous for all sorts of investigations touching the Treasury Department. When the Republicans went out the investigations were begun, but no rascality was dug out. The Democrats have been in power less than four years, and yet in that time a regular system of leaks seems to have been established.

No greater error in judgment is ever committed by any farmer than to suppose that painstaking work is not paying work. You never hear those who are succeeding best and who are making the money expressing themselves in this way.

A call has been for a North Carolina Sanitary Convention at Raleigh on the 6th of February.

The Legislature meets to-day. The Governor will be inaugurated on the 17th.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

We have received a copy of the report of the Board of Directors and Superintendent of the North Carolina Insane Asylum, and have read it with much interest. It has now been in operation for thirty-two years and is conceded to be one of the best managed institutions of the kind in the United States. Established for the paramount purpose of the care and cure of the most dreadful form of human misery, under the wise and efficient management of Dr. Grissom, it has accomplished the most gratifying results.

During the period the Asylum has been in operation there have been 1,972 inmates. Of these 540 were discharged as cured; 274 as improved; 957 as unimproved. The deaths have been 519. There are at present 262 inmates. During the past year there were 372 patients treated, at a cost of only $120 each. The mortality for the two years was but a little over 6 per cent—far below that of any other Asylum in the United States.

Dr. Grissom asks for an enlargement of the Asylum, and his reasons are:

"The necessity of an enlargement by the addition of new wings or detached buildings, so as to increase the accommodations commensurately with the increase of insanity in this Asylum District, and to offer care and treatment alike to those insane excluded as well as those admitted, is demonstrated by constant observation and the long list of rejected applications for want of room. There are not less than 500 or 600 unfortunate insane in this Asylum District who ought to be cared for, and whom humanity commends to the charity of the State.

Ex-Governor Alger, of Michigan, who was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for President, gave a complete clothing outfit to 700 Detroit newsboys on Christmas. He has also distributed coal, flour and other necessaries of life to 1,500 needy families in the city.

The opinion is feebly expressed in some quarters that the Democrats still hope to control the House.—*Exchange.*

But, bless you, it has been time and again demonstrated that the Democrats cannot control themselves.

The Scientific American says that the great oil fields of New York and Pennsylvania are rapidly becoming exhausted. The supply has fallen from 160,000 to 48,000 barrels a day.

Ex-Gov. Jarvis got back from Brazil in time to spend the holidays at his home in Pitt. He is hustling for the Senate.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2nd, 1889.

The social season has formally begun in Washington. The sun never shone more brightly on a New Year's reception at the White House. The interior of the Mansion was elaborately decorated with flowers and palms, the inner corridor presenting a perfect bower of green. The large East Room was wreathed in smilax, which hung in garlands from each of the huge chandeliers, and the broad mantles were banked with flowers. The order of the reception was according to the time-honored custom, the President and his wife with the Cabinet ladies composing the receiving party, which formed in line across the Blue parlor. The official reception began by the arrival at 11 o'clock of the Diplomatic Corps, attired in their gay court costumes with an abundance of gold lace, decorations and insignia of office. Then followed the justices of the Supreme Court, the Senators and Representatives in Congress, the officers of the Army and Navy, the Department officials, the Oldest Inhabitants Association, and lastly the people. It was President Cleveland's last New Year's reception in the White House, and no pains were spared by the administration circle to make it as brilliant and successful as possible.

The Democratic attempt to steal the two alleged doubtful West Virginia districts will fall through. Both the count and recount show the election of both Republicans and the Democrats now concede the election of one. This leaves a Republican majority of six in the next House, for Governor Taylor has recognized Evans in the doubtful Tennessee district. The only danger that threatens is the illness or death of members and that is remote. The only members elect of the next Congress who are now seriously ill are Messrs. Laird and Nutting, and they were each elected by over 5000 majority.

The Democrats in the House are gradually recovering from the prostration of November and preparing to meet the tariff question. They thought at the opening of the session that the Democratic Senators should be able to delay consideration of the Republican tariff bill until late in the session, and they have not recovered from their bitterness against their brethren in the north wing of the Capitol. But now that the debate looks inevitable, they are preparing for it, with many a long drawn sigh.

A few of the Southern members are the only cheerful Democrats. They will now be able to work openly for the repeal of the tobacco tax, a measure so much urged by their constituents. In the meantime the Senate tariff bill will be attacked first in the Committee on Ways and Means, and later on the House floor. All the good talkers and a majority of the poor ones will be given a full chance to air their views or exhibit their lack of them. The Democratic courage is now screwed up to the sticking point.

Cabinet Information,

Indianapolis Journal.

There has been a great deal of speculation in regard to General Harrison's Cabinet, most of it wild and wide of the mark. As there seems to be an unusual degree of interest on the subject, the Journal will relieve public curiosity by stating that General Harrison's Cabinet will consist of the following:

Secretary of State—A gentleman of national reputation and large experience in public affairs, who will be entirely free from snobbery and will not attempt to compensate for his subserviency to strong powers by his truculence and bravado toward weak ones.

Secretary of the Treasury—A practical statesman and financier, who will not violate the law to nurse the surplus, doctor the monthly debt statements to make the reduction appear large, nor carry an enormous government deposit in favored nat'l banks without interest.

Secretary of War—A man of military knowledge, who will not permit any of his subordinates to issue orders restoring captured rebel flags or discharged women and children.

Secretary of the Navy—A real man, and not one principally known for following the chase at paper for hunts, and as an aspiring society leader.

Secretary of the Interior—A well known Republican who will not order the department flag at half-mast when a distinguished Confederate dies and who does not engage in private land speculations.

Postmaster General—A prominent Republican, who will begin to reform the postal service within an hour after he has taken the oath of office, and who will use his utmost energy to restore it to its former efficiency. He will also assist in the removal of some postmasters.

Attorney General—A lawyer of national reputation who will not own any Pan-electric telephone stock.

We can assure our readers that this is the only trustworthy information on the subject obtainable at the hour of writing. We should not like to say that it comes direct from the President elect, but we do not believe he will repudiate it.

Our Daily Bread.

Heavy and sour bread or biscuits has a vast influence through the digestive organs upon the measure of health we enjoy. How important to our present happiness and future usefulness the blessing of good health and a sound constitution are, we can only realize when we have lost them, and when it is too late to repair the damage. Notwithstanding these facts thousands of persons daily jeopardize not only their health, but their lives, and the healths and lives of others, by using articles in the preparation of their food the purity and healthfulness of which they know nothing. Perhaps a few cents may have been saved, or it may have been more convenient to obtain the articles used and the housekeeper takes the responsibility and possibly will never know the mischief that has been wrought. Paterfamilas may have spells of headache, the children may have lost their appetites, or look pale it so the true cause is rarely suspected. The weather, the lack of out door air, or some other cause is given, and the unwholesome, poisonous system of adulteratedg food goes on. Next to the flour, which should be made of good sound wheat and not ground too fine, the yeast or backing powder, which furnishes the rising properties, is of the greatest importance, and of the two we prefer baking powder, and always use the Royal, and we thereby retain the original properties of the wheat, no fermentation taking place. The action of the Royal Baking Powder upon the dough is simply to swell it and form little cells through every part. These cells are filled with carbonic acid gas, which passes off during the process of baking.

The Royal is made from pure grape acid, and it is the action of this acid upon highly carbonized bicarbonate of soda that generates the gas alluded to, and these ingredients are so pure and so perfectly fitted tested and adapted to each other, that the action is mild and permanent, and is continued during the whole time of baking, and no residue of poisonous ingredients remains to undermine the health, no heavy biscuits, no sour bread, but if directions are followed, every article will be found sweet and wholesome.

It is questionable at least to allow the baby to exhaust itself and annoy the household with its continual crying when that tried remedy, Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup will quiet it at once. Price 25 cents.

If you are troubled with dyspepsia, pain in the region of the heart, liver and kidneys, or any other painful symptoms, do not wait to confirm the disease, but break it up at once by using Laxador. You will thank us for the advice.

It is contemplated by citizens of Morehead City to establish a College in or near that place on the co operative plan, by which a good practical education can be obtained at not exceeding $60 per annum.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY of TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, S. S. }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886

(SEAL) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system.—Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co. Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

Durham's Blackwell's Factory shipped 274,125 pounds of tobacco in four days. The stamps cost $21,930.

Congressional news on last page.

The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly has formulated an arrangement for the coming annual session. The time set is from June 18th to July 2d, inclusively, and the place Morehead City. Ten special days are set apart on which the Governor and State officers will be present.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time and we stand ready to refund the purchase price if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. A. Wadsworth, Druggist.

When you are sick you don't want theoretical or even legal demonstration to convince you as to the worth of a remedy you should use. Experimental knowledge is the true criterion. Read the experience of others who have used B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm). Their plain statements carry more force than all the logic and theories possible.

TRUTH.

IT seems strange that anyone will continue to suffer from the effect of malaria, blood poison, soreness of the liver and kidneys, rheumatism, etc., when there is a cure within the reach of all. It has never failed to give complete satisfaction, curing safely, surely and quickly every symptom of ill health resulting from a state of blood impurity. From its use pimples and sores rapidly get well, aches and pains subside, weakness, stiff joints, swollen limbs, dyspepsia, want of appetite all disappear. It is called Botanic Blood Balm, made in Atlanta, Ga., and has long been the favorite remedy of the South. It is a perfectly safe blood remedy and general tonic, and much quicker in its action than medicine usually administered by physicians, for while nearly the same ingredients *might* be prescribed, it hardly possible the same ingredients in the strength and same quantity *would* be used; and herein is the superiority of B. B. B. over all blood medicines in the world, as is evidenced by the remarkable testimony given by those who have been cured even when all other treatment utterly failed. Read the following:

HAWKINSVILLE, GA., Feb. 26, 1887.

THIS is to certify that my wife has been in bad health for eight years. After trying five doctors and six or seven WEAKNESS different patent medicines, six bottles of your B. B. B. has cured her.

JAMES W. LANCASTER.

B. B. B.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., July 2, 1887.

I have had catarrh of the head for six years. I went to a noted doctor and he treated me for it, but could not cure me, he said. I was over fifty years old, and I gave up to die. I had distressing CATARRH cough; my eyes were swollen, and I am confident I could not have lived without a change. I sent and got one bottle of your medicine, used it, and felt better. Then I got four more, and, thank God, it cured me. Use this any way you may wish for the good of sufferers.

MRS. MATILDA NICHOLS,
22 Florida Street.

B. B. B.

MAXEY, GA., Jan. 3, 1886.

FOR twelve years I suffered from secondary and tertiary blood poison. My face and shoulders became a mass of corruption and the disease began to eat my skull bones. It was said I must surely die, but I tried a bottle B. B. B. with benefit, and using eight or ten bottles more I became sound and well, and have been so for twelve months. Hundreds BLOOD POISON of scars can be seen on me, and I extend heartfelt thanks for so valuable a remedy. ROBERT WARD.

We know Robert Ward and that he has been cured by Botanic Blood Balm. A. T. Brightwell, W. C. Birchmore, & Co., J. H. Brightwell, John T. Hart, W. B. Campbell.

B. B. B.

WAYNESBORO, MISS., July 14, 1887.

MY sister was afflicted for a number of years with boils scattered about all over her person. They would make their appearance every spring and last through the summer and late in the fall. Her health was sadly impaired, losing flesh and strength BOILS every day; in fact, they were sapping her life. I gave her one bottle of B. B. B., and the effect was like magic, producing a complete cure and restoring her health. To-day she is perfectly sound and her health fully restored. It is without doubt the best and most valuable Blood Purifier now on the market.

D. M. MCRAE.

B. B. B.

I suffered untold misery for years from inflammatory rheumatism, and could find nothing to cure or relieve me. I finally made up my mind to make RHEUMATISM one more effort of the terrible affliction, and it now affords me the greatest pleasure of my life to state to the citizens of Smith county that I am entirely cured, with no trace of the disease left, and all effected by the magic healing properties of B. B. B., which I consider the grandest, purest and most powerful blood remedy known to man. I have been subject to inflammatory attacks since ten years of age.

JOHN M. DAVIS, Tyler, Texas.

B. B. B.

FOR five years I have been suffering with a weak back from result of an injury received, attended by rheumatism. I had to give up my regular business and take the position of night-watchman. I have derived great relief and benefit by using Botanic Blood Balm, and have regained my strength sufficiently to resume my regular work. I think Botanic WEAK BACK Blood Balm has given me permanent relief. I am now able to perform work that I have not had strength to do for five years, and cheerfully endorse B. B. B., which has proven to be the only medicine that will give me relief.

OLIVER SECOR,
114 Streeper St., Baltimore, Md.

B. B. B.

ALAPAHA, GA., June 22, 1887.

I had suffered from dyspepsia, for over fifteen years, and during that time tried every thing I could hear of and spent over $500 in doctors' bills without receiving the slightest benefit. Indeed, I continued to grow worse. Finally, after I despaired of obtaining relief, a friend recommended B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), and I began using it; not, however, expecting to be benefitted. After using a half bottle I was satisfied DYSPEPSIA that I was being benefitted, and when the sixth bottle was taken I felt like a new man. I would not take $1,000 for the good it has done me; in fact, the relief I derived from it is priceless. I firmly believe that I would have died had I not taken it.

(8) THOMAS PAULK

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

Laxador An infallible regulator of the Human System. Cures Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Giddiness, &c. **Laxador** Cures Bilious Affections &c. Price 25 Cts. Sold by druggists. **Laxador**

The Leading Perfume. DREXEL'S COLOGNE Fragrant! Lasting! PRICE 25 CENTS. AT ALL DEALERS.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP CURES COUGHS & COLDS FOR 25 C

SALVATION OIL Price only 25 cts. Sold by all druggists. Will relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sores, Burns, Wounds, Cuts, Scalds, Backache, Gout, or any bodily pain or ailment.

CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS. The Great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

IT'S TIME

You began to think of your Fall Trading, friend, and when you think of that, you can think of

Moses Weisel's Stock,

which offers everything in the choice of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc., that can delight the eye or please the heart of the buyer,

MOSES WEISEL'S QUOTATIONS

Are the lowest that can be made on all kinds of goods, the lowest prices are promised to every buyer, and I will see that the promise holds good. If you are wise

YOU WON'T LOSE A MINUTE.

But hustle right off and get the pick of the nice New Goods that are offered at

MOSES WEISEL'S,
Corner Main & Water sts, Elizabeth City

FERTILIZERS:
Cheap and Good,
For Sale at the E. City Oil Mills

We have taken the Agency for BAUGH'S ANIMAL BONE & POTASH COMPOUND, which has proved to be a complete mixture for Cotton, Corn, Potatoes, Peas, etc. Apply to J. S. CARTWRIGHT, or W. H. LATHROP & CO.

Dec. 12—3m.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

The farm known as the "Murphy place," situated on Little River, in Salem township, Pasquotank county, N. C., containing Fifty acres, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to Dr. P. John, at Elizabeth City, N. C., or the undersigned, at Steel ton, Dauphin county, Pa,

Dec. 5 JOHN M URPHY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Miles B. Cartwright.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late Miles B. Cartwright, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his state to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same, to present them within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This November 24th, 1888.

J. L. NICHOLS, Adm'r

THIS
SPACE
BELONGS
TO
Robinson and Co.

$98 Sewing-Machine FREE To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send FREE to one person in each locality, the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 3 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out; before patents run out it sold for $925, with the attachments, and now sells for $50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free a sewing-machine in the world, and the finest in use of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

$85 Solid Gold Watch FREE Sold for $100, until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One Person in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, we send Free, and after you have kept them in your home for 3 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the Watch and Samples. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.

PATENTS.

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*

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For the coming season we, as usual, invite the attention of all Dealers and Fishermen to our own brands and makes of Threads, Nets and Nettings.

First, our S brand of Flax Gilling Thread is equal in every respect to our standard of former seasons. This make will have our name upon every package, and *is not genuine without it.*

In Cotton Gill Nettings and Twines, we would refer to our "Fishermen" and "Gold Medal" brands, which are exclusively our own and are never sold as twine, without our name upon each package, containg 5 pounds. For Shad Netting they are unexcelled, being light, strong and cheap We guarantee the qualities of our brands.

—0—

Pound and Seine Nettings.

Made from our "Shepard Gold Medal" Twines. These Twines, as the larger Fishermen of the country already know, have no superior, if any equal, as they are manufactured by us directly from the raw cotton of a high quality.

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-23.

NEW ALBEMARLE HOUSE,
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FRANK M. GRICE, Prop'r.

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The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best

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EDENTON, N. C.

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For 1889.
DAILY. SUNDAY. WEEKLY.

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Scribner's Magazine.
FOR 1889.

The publishers of SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE aim to make it the most popular and enterprising of periodicals, while at all times preserving its high literary character. 25,000 new readers have been drawn to it during the past six months by the increased excellence of its contents (notably the Railway articles), and it closes its second year with a new impetus and an assured success.

The Railroad Articles will be continued by several very striking papers; one especially interesting by Ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James on The Railway Postal Service—illustrated.

Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson's serial novel, The Master of Ballantrae, will run through the greater part of the year

A Correspondence and collection of manuscript memoirs relating to J. F. Millet and and a famous group of modern French artists will furnish the substance of several articles—illustrated.

The brief end papers written last year by Robert Louis Stevenson, will be replaced by equally interesting contributions by different famous authors.

Many valuable Literary artibles will appear; a paper on Walter Scott's Methods of Work, illustrated from original MSS. second Shelf of Old Books, etc.

Articles on ART SUBJECTS will be a feature, and FISHING articles describing sport in the best fishing grounds will appear; and ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES of great variety will also appear: and there will be interesting articles upon PHOTOGRAPHY, ELECTRICITY and DEEP MINING.

A Special Offer to cover last year's numbers, which include all the Railway Articles, as follows:

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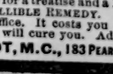

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L. F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Edenton, N. C.

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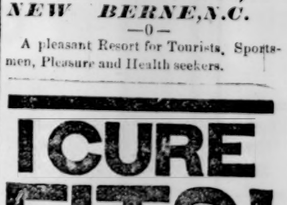

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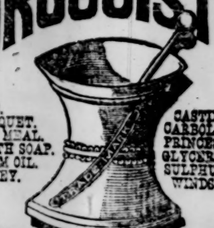

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HOMEOPATHIC

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18 PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS Employed
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24TH YEAR BEGAN NINTH MONTH (SEPTEMBER) 6, 1887

For Circulars address ELI M. LAMB Principal, or F. EMERSON LAMB, Assistant Principal.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of T. F. Davenport.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late F. F. Davenport, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same, to present them within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Nov. 16, 1888. C. C. EVES, Adm'r

1889.
Harper's Young People,
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE begins tenth volume of with the first number for November. During the year it will contain five serial stories, including "Dorymates," by Kirk Monroe; the Red Mustang," by W. O. Stoddard; and "A Day in Waxland," by R. K. Munkittrick; "Nels Thurlow's Trial," by J. T. Trowbridge; "The Three Wishes," by F. Anstey and Brander Mathews; a series of fairy tales written and illustrated by Howard Pyle; "Home Studies in Natural History," by Dr. Felix L. Oswald; "Little Experiments," by Sophia B. Herrick; "Glimpses of Child-life from Dickens" by Margaret E. Sangster; articles on various sports and pastimes, short stories by the best writers, and humorous papers and poems, with many hundreds of illustrations of excellent quality. Every line in the paper is subjected to the most rigid editorial scrutiny, and order that nothing harmful may enter its columns.

An epitomy of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—Boston Courier.

A weekly feast of good things to

LOOK OUT HERE
WE ARE COMING
Next Week
With a Big
Advertisement

The North Carolinian

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 9 1889.

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H. A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. E. P. Wilson, Pastor Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. J. L. White, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. J. S. Caldwell, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 3:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

COLORED BAPTIST, OLIVE BRANCH. Rev. J. K. Lamb, Pastor. Service every Sunday, and special Service every 4th Sunday at 2:30, and 7:30 p. m.

☞ Act wisely.

☞ Take the CAROLINIAN.

☞ Adopt its advice and prosper.

☞ Spend no time in idleness

☞ We have arranged for a letter every week from Washington.

☞ We hear complaints about the condition of the country roads.

☞ A petition, favoring a "No Fence law," is being circulated in this county.

☞ Our Truckers are preparing for larger crops of peas, cabbage, beans, potatoes, strawberries, etc.

☞ Mr. J. C. Commander and Miss Annie Perry, both of Salem, in this county, were married on the 3rd inst.

☞ The Government Sloop "Alert," Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, leaves today with supplies for the Life Saving Stations on our coast.

☞ The next Annual Exhibition of The Elizabeth Fair is going to be the best one yet held, and "don't you forget it."

☞ We learn that an effort will be made to abolish the June term of Pasquotank Superior Court, or to change it to July.

☞ On the 4th inst, at Edenton, Mrs. Bond, wife of William E. Bond, Collector of Customs, departed this life, aged about 60 years.

☞ The congregation of the First Baptist Church of Durham have tendered a call to Rev. J. L. White, Pastor of the Baptist Church at this place.

☞ Mr. A. W. Haff, the genial member of the well known fish-dealing firm of Lanphear & Haff, of New York, will be in Elizabeth City next Tuesday and will remain a few days. He would be glad to meet the fishermen of this section. Call and see him.

☞ That Elizabeth City is gradually growing and the march of improvement is steadily going on is clearly apparent. But there is much yet needed. Let more be done during the year 1889 than ever before. The CAROLINIAN will do all it can in this direction.

☞ The careless use of the editorial "we" frequently gets newspaper men i to trouble, and the word "we" t represent the people of the whole country is sometimes as fatal—at least this is probably the opinion of the editor of the Springfield *Union*, who recently said: "We ate 3,100,000 bags of peanuts last year."

☞ Mrs. Jennie Bland, the estimable wife of Mr. Thomas R. Bland passed into the "eternal slumber," in the arms of death on Sunday evening, January 6th. Her age was about 55 years. She was a devout communicant of the Baptist Church, was a Christian lady, and loved by all who knew her. The CAROLINIAN condoles with the bereaved family.

☞ Among the most important industries of Eastern North Carolina, and especially the Albemarle portion of it, are the Fisheries, and the CAROLINIAN has always taken a special interest in them, doing what it could to aid the "toilers on our waters." It will continue to do so, and it hopes that the coming season may prove to them a prosperous one.

☞ The outlook in Pasquotank and adjoining counties is not as discouraging as some are prone to believe In some localities the crops of '88 have been shorter than in '87, it is true, but the average has been better. The general system of farming has very much improved. The practical hints, suggestions and advice of the CAROLINIAN have more and more been pondered over and acted on—the good seed has taken root—and the beneficial results are appearing. Let our farmers continue to improve, to diversify, and to raise their own supplies, and they will be rewarded.

☞ The Edenton *Fisherman & Farmer* is of the opinion that the town of Washington and the County of Beaufort have "ceased public and official consideration for their own and exclusive benefit," securing the best places in the gift of the Democratic party. Judge Shepherd is elevated to the Supreme Court, Mr. Brown is made Superior Court Judge; Mr. Satterthwaite is appointed Executive Clerk; Mr. Telfair is to be Private Secretary, and editor Latham aspires to be Reading Clerk of the Senate! Says brother Mitchell, "Give it all to Beaufort. Draw a line around her and call her 'New North Carolina' for such she seems at present."

☞ Corn was 44 cents at Norfolk yesterday.

☞ How should charity be represented? In relief.

—If you want good hard Brick that are durable and have stood the test, go to Thompson & Son

☞ In one sense, the farmer is related to everybody. His labor feeds all.

☞ No man's credit is so poor that he cannot borrow trouble. But don't do it.

☞ Education begins the gentleman, but education, good company and reflection must finish him.

—FOR RENT: A couple of Office rooms in the CAROLINIAN Building.

☞ In certain quarters the following chaunt is heard:

Way up the saline river
Hear the mournful sound;
Again the Democrats are gathered
Tenting on the old camp ground.

☞ Somebody has invented an adjustable engagement ring that can be made to fit any finger. This is something that some of the young men have been wanting.

—Ask for Fowler & Co's $1.75 Blankets; and examin their Wraps and Newmarkets.

☞ The N. C. Baptist Almanac for 1889, edited and published by Rev. C. T. Bailey, editor of the "Biblical Recorder," at Raleigh, on our table. It is a valuable publication for every body and especially so to Baptists.

☞ A correspondent of the Scientific American asserts that the worst toothache or neuralgia coming from the teeth may be speedily and delightfully ended by the application of a small bit of cotton, saturated in a strong solution, to the defective tooth.

☞ We are requested to announce that there will be two sermons preached at the Olive Branch Baptist Church by the Pastor, Rev. J. K. Lamb, on 4th Sunday of this month—the first from 12th chapter, 1st verse in Revelations; the second from Kings, 7th chapter, 19th verse. The theme will be "The Sin of Unbelief."

—There is no need for investigation as to the quality of Brick, for Thompson & Son again took the first premium at the late Fair.

☞ Our reporter *reports* the following dialogue:

Where are you going to, my pretty maid?
I'm going to the dry goods stores, she said,
May I go with you, my pretty maid?
You may if you'll waite outside, she said,
How long shall I wait for you, pretty maid?
Until I look over the samples, she said.
And how many samples, my pretty maid? Some of calico, some of silk, some of pique, some of linen, some of velvet—ribbons, trimmings buttons, gloves, laces, embaoidery—I cannot go with you, he gloomily said.

—Fowler & Co can give you as much for your money as it is possible for any other House to give.

☞ We clip the following notice from a recent issue of the Petersburg, Va., *Index Appeal*:

The chief attraction among the colored citizens was the Christmas sermon of Rev. J. H. Manley, the pastor of the Oak Street A. M. E. Zion Church. It was pronounced to be a grand effort and a vote was taken to have the sermon printed in pamphlet form. Over 1,000 people were present at night to hear Mr. Manly's address upon the subject, "A Faint Picture of the Colored Race."

☞ To "Working Man" the CAROLINIAN would say that no intelligent advocate of Protection to American Industry pretends that a Tariff, no matter how high, even if it amounted to the total prohibition of imports, could settle the wages question; but Protection can and does tend to the increase of wages in general in augmenting production and making it possible for the producer to receive a larger share of the products of his labor. It is the increase of home production, not foreign competition, that will increase wages and go a long way in establishing harmony between employers and employes.

—"I'd give anything," said Miss A. "if I had as small a foot as Miss G.'s" "Well," said her friend, "you can have it for nothing. Miss G's foot is large as yours, but she wears the shapely shoes of Moses Weisel's, giving her foot the appearance of being smaller than it is. A clumsy shoe disfigures any foot. Try Moses Weisel next time and see what a change he can make in the appearance of your feet."

☞ While it is "the thing" to advise and encourage *push* and *go-ahead* perhaps few have considered how much there is in the little word "stop!" And to how many people can it be very properly recommended. The CAROLINIAN will name a few instances where to STOP is the wise thing to do: Stop shirking your duties. Stop neglecting to return borrowed books. Stop supposing that the world could not get along pretty well without you. Stop looking at the dark side of life. Stop giving way to fault finding. Stop taking pessimistic views of men, things and the theory of the universe. Stop working too hard. Stop working not hard enough. Stop procrastinating. Stop sending to newspapers "something I've just dashed off and haven't stopped to correct." Stop telling a busy man, "I know you're busy, so I'll only keep you a minute," as a prelude to a half hour's talk. Stop all these things.

☞ We can furnish a copy of Harper's Weekly, the Eclectic Magazine, and The Century for 1889, at half publisher's rates.

☞ If you like the CAROLINIAN, and we think you do, help us and the cause it represents by inducing some of your friends to subscribe for it.

—Full line of Dress Goods and all the new Shades at Fowler & Co's

☞ "Do you ever attend Church, sir?" asked the preacher. "Well, sometimes," replied the young man. "And what Church do you attend?" "That all depends upon the girl I am following."

LOCAL MENTION.

Manager King, of the N. S. R. R., called the other day and wished us a "happy New Year."—Percy Vaughn has accepted the position of book keeper at Cha's H. Robinson's.—Rev. O. C. Horton, in response to a special invitation, has been aiding in conducting a series of meetings in the neighborhood of Raleigh.—Mack R. Griffin, for years the Clerk at the Railroad office, has resigned and gone to New York to take a course in an Art School. He has special talent in that line.—Lonnie Sanderlin takes his place in the Railroad office instead of going to Raleigh.—There was a meeting of the Farmers' Alliance at the Court House on Friday.—E. J. Barco esq., member-elect of the Legislature, left yesterday for Raleigh.—The registry of the Albemarle shows an increase of Northern arrivals.—Mr. T. T. Whitcomb has moved to Portsmouth, Va., to open a Racket Store, He was one of our best citizens, full of energy and enterprise, and a genial, whole-souled gentleman too.—"The Corner Grocery," a very popular play, is billed for to-morrow and Friday nights at the Opera House.—Mrs. E. J. Barco leaves to-day on a visit to Plymouth, where she expects to spend some time.—Dr. R. K. Speed, now located at Manteo, spent the holidays here.—The Opera House having been leased by Mayor Glover and Dr. Cartwright, has had the name changed to "The Academy of Music."—Miss Mae Whitehurst, of Norfolk, is here visiting her sister Mrs. F. M. Grice.—E. F. Lamb esq., is at Raleigh.—Mr. J. B. Flora has returned from a duck-shooting trip in the Sounds.—The editor of the CAROLINIAN returns thanks to numerous friends for their kind remembrances.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption. Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc. etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe and can always be depended upon.

Trial bottles free at A. Wadsworth's Drug Store.

Hon. A. C. Avery, lately elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court was married on the 31st ult., at Asheville, to Miss Thomas, daughter of Col. Wm. H. Thomas of Waynesville.

Itch, Mange, and Scratches on humans or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by Griggs & Cartwright, Druggists, Elizabeth City.

A second dividend of ten per cent has been declared to the depositors of the Raleigh State National Bank.

General Clingman, of Asheville, has secured patents upon an improvement upon the incandescent and arc electric lights.

—You won't do yourself justice if you don't look over Moses Weisel's stock before buying.

—We offer our entire stock of Heating Stoves at cost, or less, for cash.
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—White and scarlet Underwear for Men, Ladies and Children at Fowler & Co's. Ladies to wait on you.

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CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.
To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use hundreds of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York

The W. L. Douglas advertised shoe are widely known everywhere as the best value for the money of any yet introduced. His celebrated $3.00 calf seamless shoe is perfectly smooth inside, no tacks, or wax thread to hurt the feet, and as easy as hand sewed shoes. Read his advertisement in this paper. H. Weisel sole Agent for Elizabeth City.

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FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

SOCIETY NOTES.

BY MRS. H. MURPHY.

The weather continues delightful. Wraps are superfluous belongings, and the lovely Directoire costumes are displayed to the best advantage by maids and matrons of this favored clime. Handsome turbans and toques fill the milliners' windows and adorn bright faces with the brightest colors. Blue, crimson, yellow, terra-cotta and green. Lady Fashion fairly revels in an autumn revery of gorgeous coloring.

Our popular milliner Mrs. M. Sanderlin is about to remove from this neighborhood to her old stand opposite Mr. Pendleton's hotel. Her many friends on Road street will miss her and follow her with affectionate wishes for her continued prosperity. Rumor has it that Mr. S. D. Scott, the owner of the building occupied till this week by Mrs. Sanderlin, will soon re-open the store for groceries, and bring his family to town. So with the affable Messrs. Love on the opposite corner (Church and Road streets) with abundance of the fruits of the earth, chickens and beef for all who wish to fill the home larder, and provide for good dinners, and just across Road street in Dr. Betts' old store, Mr. Wm. Towe with groceries, buckets, dishes and brooms, and various necessities for house-keeping—this part of the city is and will be well supplied.

At a meeting held at Mrs. Shipps last Friday the 4th inst., by the Ideal Union of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. Whitcomb, President, announced her intention of being absent for a short period and notified the Vice Presidents of their impending duty. These meetings are improving in numbers and efforts are being made to make them interesting. The minutes of the Sixth Annual Convention held at Winston, N. C, were distributed among the ladies present.

It is a great pleasure to note the earnest effort, and good work embodied in this unpretentious little pamphlet. The article on Industrial Schools by Mrs. A. E. Pease of Asheville ought to be reproduced by every newspaper in the State, and no doubt it would be could space be spared.

Mrs. Pease says:

"When married and settled in comfortable apartments, the poorly trained girl can do little to make them inviting nor prepare proper food for the man who has taken her for a help-meet, Consequently love soon dies out, the saloon is more attractive than the home, and want and misery becomes the heritage of the poor girl and her hapless offsprings,"

While not agreeing "unanimously" with her "consequently," for alas! the demon of the saloon attracts its victims often from homes of comfort and the most accomplished home-maker from Eve to Andromache may find want and misery her condition of life if such a one be her lawful protector—yet it is very often only too true. So alas is her idea that:

"The lack of industrial education in the schools is a bar to progress and development. * * When girls of the better classes learn to take pride and pleasure in domestic accomplishments their humbler sisters will cease to fear the degradation of household labor and poorly paid shop work will give place to well paid cooking and laundry work, rooms where the hard earned wages of the mechanic have been wasted for want of instruction in domestic science will be made comfortable by the knowledge the daughters have gained in schools of industrial as well as intellectual development.

It's all very well to talk about the building of new Railroads and new Steamships, but how could men, women, and children travel on them without Dr; Buh's Cough Syrup? Think of it. Ponder it.

"Neither a borrower or lender be," but take your own twenty-five cents, and go around to your own druggist, and buy yourself a bottle of Salvation Oil for your sprains, aches and pains.

—The cold days are comin, but will be a cold day when Moses Weisel can't undersell all competitors.

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We will send the entire list of Twenty Valuable Books enumerated and described below, to every subscriber to this paper for the ensuing year, who remits for only one dollar in addition to the regular subscription price. These books, each one of which contains a complete first-class novel or other work by a well known and popular author, are published in neat pamphlet form, printed from good readable type on good paper, and many of them handsomely illustrated. They comprise some of the finest works ever written by some of the greatest and most popular writers, both of America and Europe. Each one is complete in itself:

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No. 202. **Wall Flowers.** A Novel. By Marion Harland.

No. 203. **The Merchant's Crime.** A Novel. By Horatio Alger, Jr.

No. 196. **Ivan the Serf.** A Novel. By Stepanns Cone, Jr.

No. 197. **Hesperia** or, The [illegible] House Star. A Novel. By M. P. Valdor.

No. 207. **The Misadventures of John Nicholson.** A Novel. By Robert Louis Stevenson.

No. 214. **Two Kisses.** A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."

No. 208. **Bread Upon the Waters.** A Novel. By Mrs. Annie Edwards.

No. 213. **A Vagabond Heroine.** A Novel. By Mrs. Annie Edwards.

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No. 209. **The Dream Woman.** A Novel. By Wilkie Collins.

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SCHEDULE [illegible] DEC 23 1888.

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The Accommodation train, except Sundays, leaves at 3:00 P. M. and returning, arrives at 9:00 P. M.

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GOVERNORS INSTALLED.

Chief Executives Inaugurated in Four States.

Governor Ames Favors Women Suffrage in Massachusetts.

Governor Oliver Ames was inaugurated in joint convention of the Legislature at Boston, Mass. In his inaugural address he stated that the funded debt of the Commonwealth on January 1, 1889, was $28,351,619.65. The sinking funds amounted to $23,235,608.84 a decrease of $3,078,061.25, due to the payment of portions of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad loan, which matured during the year. Actual expenses of the Government as far as ascertained were $4,985,135.47, against $4,028,385.08 for the previous year, and the estimates for the current year are $5,159,-668.16.

The Governor reports the deposits in the savings banks and institutions at the end of the fiscal year as $315,185,070.57, an increase of $19,256,446.44, the number of open accounts being 983,202.

Among the recommendations made are that the question of constitutional prohibition be promptly submitted to the people; that a law be enacted conferring the right of municipal suffrage upon women; that the subject of grade crossings on railroads should receive careful attention; that a law be passed for the appointment of a suitable person to have a general advisory oversight of all the roads and bridges in the Commonwealth; that Massachusetts should be fitly represented at the Washington centennial in New York city on April 30, and that the initiative should be taken at once for the representation of the State in the exposition to be opened in Washington three years hence.

The industries at the State Prison are reported in a very satisfactory condition, but it is suggested that the law governing prison labor should be amended so that the prisoners may have the advantage of employment with such improved machinery as the nature of the business in which they are engaged may demand.

The work of the State Board of Arbitration, the Governor states, has been continued, with increasing benefit to employers and employes who have come within the scope of its action.

Governor Burleigh, of Maine.

The inauguration of Edwin C. Burleigh, as Governor of Maine, took place at Augusta, and the Governor delivered an address, in which, at the opening, he stated that the financial condition of the State is one which will soon justify a further reduction of taxation. The amount of annual interest, with the refunding of the debt, cannot exceed $75,000 per annum, and, if the direct tax should be reduced as low as $400,000 per annum, the total taxation may safely be reduced for the year 1890 to 2¼ mills, which would be a reduction of $117,760.91 per annum.

The aggregate deposits in the fifty five savings banks amount to nearly $11,000,000.

Governor Burleigh commends the prohibitive system of the State, recommends a close examination and earnest care of the public institutions, and says that both the Labor Bureau and the State Board of Health have done valuable work. Referring to fisheries and game he takes occasion to say that the rejected fisheries treaty was opposed by an overwhelming majority of the people of Maine. He opposes the idea of changing the date of the biennial State election from September to the date of the National election in November, but recommends that the Legislature memorialize Congress asking that Presidential electors and Representatives shall be chosen on the second Tuesday of October, beginning in 1892.

Governor Morehouse, of Missouri

The Missouri State Legislature organized at Jefferson City by the choice in the House of J. J. Russell, Democrat, of Mississippi County, as Speaker, and E. D. Yates, of Lewis County, as Chief Clerk. In the Senate W. J. Johnston, Democrat, of Montgomery, was chosen as President pro tem., and H. L. Gray, of Columbia, as Secretary.

Governor A. P. Morehouse, sent in his farewell message, which notes a large increase of taxable wealth, a rapid extinguishment of the public debt, a sound condition of the public school system and State institutions, and says in no period of the State's history has prosperity taken a wider range or been more lavish in her gifts. The gross indebtedness of the State is $15,-194,000, upon which there is $610,269 interest paid. This, the Governor thinks, will be wiped out entirely in eight or nine years. The Governor recommends the appointment of a bank examiner, does not think any radical change in railroad legislation is needed at present, suggests that the Labor Bureau be authorized by law to arbitrate all labor difficulties, regards the absence of dram shops as demoralizing and thinks the present law, if properly enforced, sufficient for the State's welfare. He recommends that the Australian system of voting be adopted.

Governor Luce, of Michigan.

The oath of office was administered to Governor Cyrus G. Luce at Lansing, Mich., before the assembled State Legislature, and in entering upon his second term of office he delivered an address, a considerable portion of which was devoted to the question of temperance. On this topic he said in part:

"Believing that the sentiment of a large portion of the State is ripe and ready for it, I commend to your consideration the passage of a local option law, if one can be devised free from constitutional objection. If our constitution prohibits us from securing an efficient law for localities, it does not prohibit a general prohibitory law, and if we are denied other opportunities, no doubt in the future this course will be resorted to."

Governor Thayer, of Nebraska.

Governor John M. Thayer has been inaugurated at Lincoln as Governor of Nebraska, to serve his second term. Governor Larrabee and staff, of Iowa, were present as the guests of the

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE new United States cruiser Vesuvius made three trial runs in Delaware Bay with satisfactory results.

BROKER E. GRAHAM HAIGHT, Lieutenant of Company G, Seventh Regiment, thirty-seven years old, committed suicide by shooting himself through the right temple at his residence in New York city. Despondency, caused by the death of his brother and dissipation, was the cause.

JOSEPH SOLOMON, a small New York jobber in laces and linens, in a drunken, jealous frenzy fatally shot his wife Dora and afterward killed himself.

JOHN HANSON, a prisoner in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, burned himself to death in his cell. He deliberately set fire to his clothes and lay on the floor until death came.

THE Old Colony line steamboat Bristol, plying between New York and Boston, was burned at her dock at Newport, R. I., shortly after the passengers and freight had been landed. Competent authorities place the total loss at $800,000.

HENRY G. STICKNEY, for ten years bookkeeper for the Chelsea Salt Company of Boston, Mass., has disappeared with $25,000 of that firm's money.

GOVERNOR HILL was inaugurated for a second term at Albany, N. Y., with civic pomp and martial pageantry. Both Houses of the Legislature organized. J. Sloat Fassett was elected President of the Senate and Fremont Cole was made Speaker of the Assembly.

HUGH J. GRANT was installed as Mayor of New York city.

AT Dover, N. H., C. H. Tanner, a lunatic, killed G. E. Pray, who had come to take him to an asylum.

South and West.

THE City Gas Works at Big Rapids, Mich., were destroyed by fire, leaving the city in darkness.

THE ducking tub and hanging-by-the-wrist modes of punishment, long in vogue at the Ohio Penitentiary, at Columbus, have been abolished by Warden Coffin as too severe and inhuman, and the dark dungeon will be substituted for them.

A CHILD of Joseph Groff, aged sixteen months, was burned to death at Westminster, Md., a three-year-old brother setting its clothing on fire during the mother's absence.

A DYNAMITE cartridge placed under the corner of a house near McGaheysville, Va., in which a party of colored people were having a dance, exploded and almost totally destroyed the building, fatally injuring Amos Moore and two women.

MARTHA HIGDON, a girl eighteen years old, of Jellico, Tenn., killed Pete Morris, who was trying to murder her father.

"PET" OVERTON was hanged at Baltrop, La., for the murder of Frank Hearsey in April last, and Ling Sing, a Chinaman, was hanged at San Francisco, Cal., for the murder of his uncle.

FIRE originating in McArthur Brothers' drug store at Bottineaux, Dakota, destroyed the business portion of that town.

WILLIAM WEST and John Dairey, after a wordy quarrel at the residence of the latter in Craighead County, Ark., resorted to shooting irons, with fatal results to both.

AMOS J. STILLWELL, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Hannibal, Mo., was murdered in his bedroom in a struggle with a burglar. The weapon used was an ax.

THOMAS VINES, assistant timekeeper of the Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company of Chicago, disappeared, taking with him the week's salary of 700 men and boys. The amount was about $10,000, done up in 500 packages ready for delivery to the employes.

A BOAT containing seven colored people was capsized by a passing steamer at Ripley, Ohio, and all were drowned.

UP to the present time 163 Republican and 139 Democratic candidates have been certified to the clerk of the House as having been elected to the next Congress. This leaves three districts in doubt—two in West Virginia and one in Tennessee. In Tennessee the Governor decided to issue the certificate to the Republican, but was restrained by an injunction.

MRS. HARRIET BARTLETT SCHOFIELD, wife of Major General Schofield, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, has died in Washington of heart failure.

GOVERNOR TAYLOR, of Tennessee, has given a certificate to Evans, Republican, as member of Congress for the Chattanooga district. This assures a Republican majority of that State in the House of the Fifty-first Congress.

SO far notices of contest have been filed in twelve cases in the next House of Representatives, eleven of which are from Republicans contesting seats of Democrats, and the twelfth is the other way.

N. J. MCCONNELL, Chief Justice of Montana Territory, has forwarded his resignation to President Cleveland, finding the duties of the office too burdensome. Judge McConnell was appointed from Tennessee about two years ago.

THE steamboat Natchez, one of the finest on the Mississippi River, was sunk near Lake Providence, La.

THE Richardson Drug Company, of St. Louis, the largest wholesale drug store in the West has been destroyed by fire. A private watchman was burned to death. The pecuniary damage is about $200,000.

Washington.

A NATIONAL convention of colored Catholics began its session in Washington.

PRESIDENT and Mrs. Cleveland held their last New Year's reception at the White House. A great throng attended.

Foreign.

THE bursting of a shell in one of the fortresses of Messina, Sicily, exploded a powder magazine, killing sixteen soldiers and injuring many others.

THE annual report of the Minister of Customs shows that the exports of Canada during the fiscal year ending June 30 were $80,250,000 and the imports $111,000,000, the largest balance of trade against Canada since the Dominion was formed.

WEBB BRANDON, who killed his wife, while drunk, has been hanged at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

FIRE destroyed most of the village of Deloraine, in Canada. The total loss is about $100,000.

PRINCE KARAGEORGEVITCH, brother of the pretender to the Servian throne, is dead. His immense fortune goes to his brother.

THE hangman of Minas-Geraes, Brazil, has died after a service of forty-eight years. This interesting individual was condemned to death, with his father and mother, in 1833, but learning that the office of public hangman was vacant offered himself on condition of commutation of his penalty to imprisonment for life. His offer was accepted and his debut in his functions as executor of high justice was made in the hanging of his own parents.

A REBELLION has broken out in the Wau country in Upper Burmah. The prisoners in the Shwebo Jail, in Burmah, recently made an attempt to escape. Several were killed and three wounded.

A BOY named John Gill has been atrociously murdered and mutilated at Bradford, England. His legs and arms had been chopped off in a rough manner and tied to his body, his ears had been cut off, there were two knife wounds in his chest and his heart and entrails had been torn out. The Whitechapel fiend is believed to have committed the crime.

EIGHT persons have been drowned by floods at Castlemaine, Victoria.

CHOLERA at Quilon, on the Malabar coast, is said to have carried off 2000 Christians.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

A GREAT Match Trust is the latest.

INDIANA is about to borrow $3,000,000.

THERE are 5000 Hebrews in Minneapolis.

DIPHTHERIA is decidedly on the increase.

THE use of tobacco is on the increase in this country.

THERE are 2008 owners of Percheron horses in this country.

OREGON has doubled her population during the last ten years.

THE latest syndicate is one formed to force up the price of silk.

AMERICANS used 875,211 pounds more snuff in 1888 than in 1887.

THERE are 3000 women in charge of post offices in the United States.

THE Pope has abandoned the proposed European congress on slavery.

NEW JERSEY will derive $1,340,431 in taxes from railroads during 1889.

MARYLAND oyster pirates number nearly 6000 armed men and have 800 vessels.

WARNER, N. H., with a population of over 1500, has not had a death in five months.

THE tonnage of the United States in the foreign trade continues to slowly decrease.

CHINA has not been without a rebellion in some portion of the empire for over 120 years.

AT Los Angeles, Cal., coal was from $25 to $30 per ton last year. To-day it costs $14.

AN experimental shipment of Alabama coal is to be made from Pensacola, Fla., to Cuba.

THE damage done to summer resorts along the Atlantic each winter is estimated at $2,-000,000.

THE State of Massachusetts has just borrowed $500,000, at a rate netting slightly over 2½ per cent. per annum to the investor.

HAYTI QUICKLY YIELDS.

Giving Up the Hayt[illegible] Republic At Admiral Luce's Demand.

Hayti's Ship of War Prepared to Fire on the American Vessels.

The United States war vessels Galena and Yantic arrived at Port-au-Prince the other morning, the Galena steaming into the harbor about three miles ahead of the Yantic. The Galena anchored two miles from the city and waited for the Yantic to come up.

Everything was in readiness to meet any hostile demonstration that might be made, and the ship was swung so that her guns bore on the Haytian gunboat Dessalines. The seized steamer Haytien Republic lay at anchor a few hundred feet from the shore, in the inner harbor, with the American flag still floating proudly from her peak.

When the Yantic came up alongside, she was boarded by Admiral Luce and his staff. As the Admiral stepped aboard her quarter-deck, his flag was hauled down from the Galena and hoisted at the mizzen-truck of the Yantic, as she sped on her way toward the inner harbor with her bow pointed straight for the Haytien Republic lying within a few hundred feet of the city. When close to the prize the Yantic dropped her anchor and passed a stern line to the anchor chain of the Haytien Republic. In this position her guns bore directly on the city. The inhabitants of the town, who had collected on the docks in great numbers were much disconcerted by this bold move on the part of the Admiral, and gazed with fear and trembling on the gaping muzzles of the Yantic's guns.

In the meantime, Lieutenant Griffin, of the Galena, had been sent ashore to demand the release of the seized steamer before 3 o'clock. He was informed by President Legitime that immediate attention would be given to the dispatches, and an answer sent off as soon as possible. A few hours afterward word was received by Admiral Luce that the Haytien Republic would be turned over to him. A crew from the Yantic was then sent aboard the seized steamer and put to work on the anchor. Finding it impossible to raise the anchor in the ordinary way, it became necessary to separate the cable, a task requiring many hours work. The cable was finally parted at 8 o'clock P. M., when the Haytian gunboat Le Brand Riviere towed her out near the Galena's anchorage. The Yantic on attempting to follow became grounded on a mud bank, and did not get clear until six o'clock next morning.

All the following day the Galena lay broadside on to the Dessalines, ready to make her the recipient of the contents of her guns should the least sign of hostility be made on shore. The crew of the Dessalines were also on the alert, and stood at their guns all day, with the ship cleared for action and everything in readiness to open fire, should such an order be received from Port Admiral. This fort is situated immediately in the rear of Port-au-Prince, at the elevation of 500 feet, and commands the entire harbor. The city is also protected by several small forts and water batteries.

It was whispered around Fort-au-Prince that the Admiral's ships arrived just in time, as it was the intention of the Government to have sold the Haytien Republic to an English shipping firm. Indeed, all the contracts were made, and the ship was to have been handed over.

The French Consul expressed his opinion freely concerning the action of the Government in giving up the Haytien Republic. He said they should have held her, and if necessary he would have aided them by sending to Martinique for French gunboats.

An official visit was made by the Admiral and his officers to President Legitime and his Cabinet at the palace. The officers were escorted from the deck in carriages by the National Guard, who accompanied them to the palace, where the National Guard Band received them with the strains of "Hail Columbia." The President and his Cabinet professed the friendliest feelings toward the United States, and entertained the officers in royal style. In answering President Legitime's speech of welcome, Admiral Luce said that it had always been the policy of the United States to encourage republics, especially those of the West Indies, and that the United States took particular interest in republics composed of freedmen.

All the speeches and conversation were carried on in the French language, in which all naval officers are fairly proficient.

NECROLOGICAL.

People of Prominence Who Passed Away Last Year.

Sovereigns and Rulers—William I. and Frederick III., German Emperors; Sir John Brand, President of Orange Free State; Seyyid Barghash, Sultan of Zanzibar; Hisamitzu Shemadzu Saburo, ex-Prince of Satsuma; Louis Saloman, deposed President of Hayti; Prince Karageorgevitch; Prince Alexander of Hesse; Prince Louis of Baden; Duke Maximilian of Bavaria; W. F. Hertenstein, President of the Swiss Confederation.

Soldiers—Philip H. Sheridan, Loris Melikoff, Francois Achille Bazaine, Edmond Leboeuf, Q. A. Gillmore, Hermann Kanzler, John H. E. Dalrymple, James F. Pennycuick, Thomas Kirby Smith.

Distinguished Foreigners—Charles Theodore Eugene Duchesne, Hippolyte Carnot, Kolo Bernard, of France; Paul Sommsich, ex-President Hungarian Chamber; Count Corti, Pascal S. Menini, of Italy; Vicount Das Noguiras, Portuguese Minister; Duke of Rutland, Lord Wolverton, Lord Hatherton, Lord Chelmsford, Sir Bernard Sackville, Sir Robert Jacob Buxton, E. R. King-Harman, of Great Britain; Edmund Dwyer Gray, William Mandeville, of Ireland; Thomas White, Canadian Minister of the Interior; Walter M. Gilson, Premier of Sandwich Islands; Hassan Pacha, Lupton Bey.

American Public Life—Roscoe Conkling, Morrison R. Waite, Benjamin H. Brewster, C. G. Minninger, John T. Hoffman, Horace Fairbanks, Joel Parker, William Dorsheimer, Adin Thayer, William T. Hamilton, James Birney, Edwin O. Perrin, Thomas Settle, Henry R. Low, J. Thomas Spriggs, Richard S. Spofford, John P. King, William E. Smith, Daniel W. Judd, Charles C. B. Walker, Thomas Carroll, George H. Forster, Christopher Pullman.

Church—Cardinals Martinelli, Czachi and Masotti, and Archbishops Lynch and Alemany, of the Roman Church; Bishops Ryan and Wilson, Archdeacon Philpotts, Dean Burgon and Father Mackonochie, of the English Church; Bishops Harris and Brown and William F. Morgan, of the Protestant Episcopal Church; James Freeman Clarke, James Petizru Boyce, Jeremiah H. Good, and Isaac Nelson.

Literature and Journalism—Matthew Arnold, Sir Henry Maine, Bonamy Price, John Cotter Morrison, Jean Marie Napoleon Nisard, Leone Levi, Auguste Maquet, Laurence Oliphant, D. R. Locke, E. P. Roe, J. J. Jarves, D. H. Strother, E. G. Squier, J. R. G. Hassard, Sidney Howard Gay, David Gray, James N. Mathews, C. S. Abell, R. M. Pulsifer, William W. Fulton.

Playwrights and Actors—Lester Wallack, William Warren, Bartley Campbell, George Griffith, John Clayton, William Chippendale, William P. Davidge, Karl Von Bukovice, Edward Aronson.

Art—Frank Holl, F. O. C. Darley, C. G. Thompson, F. H. T. Bellew, F. A. Clement, John R. Tilton, James Lincoln, Vincent Colyer, Antoine Etex, Karl Schellein, Gustave Boulanger.

Musicians—Henri Herz, Ciro Mineuti, Stephen Heller, Jean Delphin Alard, Walter Bache, Frau Voggenhuber.

Educators and Men of Science—Asa Gray, R. A. Proctor, A. Bronson Alcott, John H. Jellett, Heinrich L. Fleischer, George Percy Badger, John T. I. Boswell, Sir William Johnstone, Sir Charles Bright, John Savage, Seth Green.

The Navy—Admirals Hewett, Key, Hickley, Goldsmith, Edmonstone, Harris, Hargood, Fulford, Eden, Codrington, and Versurme, of European Navies; Rear-Admirals Baldwin, Boggs, Wells, Leroy, Simpson and Commodore R. T. Hitchcock, of the United States Navy.

Medicine—Henry B. Sands, Cornelius R. Agnew, Professors Tommasi and Vanyetti.

Distinguished Women.—Louisa M. Alcott, Mary Howitt, Helen Ghika ("Dora d'Istria"), Kathleen O'Meara, authors; Eliza Ballou Garfield, Mrs. William T. Sherman, Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mrs. Proctor (wife of Barry Cornwall); C. S. H. Lozier, M. D., Rachel Bodley, M. D.; Lady Christian Maule, Duchess of Galliera, Countess Olga Munster, Mother Superior Mary Frances De Salla.

Philanthropists—Henry Bergh, W. W. Corcoran, Jean Baptiste Godwin.

Well-known Business Men—George H. Corliss, Joseph W. Drexel, Hiram Sibley, Garrett Roach, Alfred Barnes, Charles Crocker, Sir John Rose, Lawrence R. Jerome, William C. Bronson, Courtlandt Palmer, John Guy Vassar, Jacob Sharp.

Travelers—Prejevalsky, the Russian geographer; Baron Ferdinand von Richtofen, W. Mouraga Kopp, Emil Bessels.

Irish Agitators—Daniel Sweeny, Stephen J. Meany.

Chess Players—Zukertort and Sellman.

THE French feud in Perry County, Ky. has lasted since 1876, and since 1886 thirteen murders have resulted. No record was kept of previous assassinations. The last two victims of the vendetta were witnesses and were shot down in sight of the court-room.

LATER NEWS.

CHARLES T. DURE, a highly respected gentleman of Wilmington, Del., has committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He was suffering from consumption, and the disease brought on melancholia, and he determined to end his life.

THE joint Republican Legislative caucus at Augusta, Me., has unanimously renominated Senator Frye.

OVER sixty designs and ten models have been submitted by American and European artists for the proposed Grant monument in New York city.

W. E. BARRETT, publisher of the Boston *Advertiser and Record*, has been elected Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

WHITE CAPS have warned several persons at Ferndale, Penn., to leave.

JOHN SCHENCK and a man named Erb were blown to atoms at James Miller's dynamite factory at Trunnlytown, Penn., by the explosion of half a bucket of dynamite. The shock was felt two miles off. The men were blown into fragments.

E. O. WALCOTT (Republican) has been nominated by the Legislature of Colorado as United States Senator, to succeed Senator Bowen.

JAMES W. MCMILLAN, of Detroit, has been nominated by the Republican caucus of the Michigan Legislature as United States Senator to succeed Thomas W. Palmer.

MISS MARY B. SHERMAN, of Wakeman, Ohio, a member of the freshman class at Oberlin College, shot and killed herself at her boarding place. Overstudy is assigned as the cause of her action.

ALL the business portion of Altona, Ill., has been destroyed by fire.

AN epidemic of measles is prevalent at Pekin, Ill. All the public schools in the city have been closed by the Board of Health.

CHARLES DE LA GRAZA and Jesus Barbo fought about a woman at Anagua, Texas. Commencing their shooting on horseback, they finished it afoot, dying with only a couple of yards' distance between them.

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER has introduced a bill to extend the Presidential term to six years, with no re-election.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WHITNEY sent to Congress estimates and recommendations for an appropriation of $50,000 for a photographic telescope to be erected to enable the Government to co-operate in a concerted international movement for photographing the skies.

THE public debt statement for December shows that the reduction of the public debt amounted to $14,427,535.08; total cash in the Treasury, $615,591,078.58; total debt, less cash in Treasury, $1,134,062,257.99.

THE disastrous Rhone floods in France are subsiding.

ROBERT ELDER has been hanged in the County jail at May's Landing, N. J., for the murder of father at Hammontown, N. J., on Augu[illegible]'888.

JAMES Wo[illegible], a diver, was drowned while working on the sunken French steamer Iberia, off Rockaway Beach, N. Y. Woods's death was due to the entanglement of the air pipe, thus cutting off the supply of fresh air, causing suffocation.

THE police reports of Chicago for the past year show that fifty murders were committed. Only one of the murderers was hanged.

W. A. TAYLOR, Auditor of the Southern Pacific road, was suffocated by gas in San Francisco.

AT Clinton, N. C., a boiler in the hoop factory of Colonel John Ashford exploded, instantly killing two sons of Colonel Ashford and a colored man, and fatally injuring Colonel Ashford himself.

MALIGNANT scarlet fever is very prevalent in Washington just now and many of the handsomest houses are under quarantine. Miss Lizzie Shellabarger, the daughter of ex-Congressman Shellabarger, has just died. The children of John Hay, the poet, among others, are ill, and there is considerable of a panic in the aristocratic neighborhoods.

THERE[illegible]n a net increase of $306,486 in the cir[illegible]n since December 1, and a net decrease [illegible],045,402 in money and bullion in the Tre[illegible]ry.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has wit[illegible]drawn the nomination of Leon O. Bailey to be United States District-Attorney in Indiana, and appointed Solomon Claypool to that office.

COLONEL JOHN CLAYTON announced his intention to contest the seat of C. R. Breckinridge in the Fifty-first Congress from the Second Arkansas District.

THE drought in South Australia has been broken by copious rains.

A SERGEANT who formerly belonged to the Egyptian Army has arrived at Suakin from Khartoum, which place he left on November 23. He says that Emin Pasha was free at the time he left, and had repeatedly defeated the dervishes in Bahr-el-Ghazel.

TWO HUNDRED persons have been lost in the snow and frozen to death in Russia during the past week.

BY an explosion in the Oller colliery in the Asturias, Spain, twenty-seven persons were killed.

SEVERE earthquake shocks were felt in Khojend and Kastakos, Turkestan. Many persons were killed and a number of buildings were destroyed.

THERE has been a series of earthquake shocks of great severity in Nicaragua. At Alajurla eight men were killed.

A TERRIBLE disaster has happened at Sabumtschi, in Georgia. A train became blocked in an immense snowdrift, and before aid could be sent fourteen of the passengers perished from the intense cold, and twenty others were badly frostbitten. A relief party which set out to rescue the imperiled passengers lost their way and died in the snow.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Shah of Persia will visit Europe in the spring.

SENATOR CHANDLER never smokes tobacco and drinks ice-water.

MR. FARNELL has half-promised to come to America again this year.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has resumed his journeys through the German Empire.

SPURGEON, the English divine, has been greatly benefited by his visit to the Continent.

SIR WILLIAM FREDERICK POLLOCK, of England, formerly Queen's Remembrancer, is dead.

LAWRENCE OLYPHANT, the traveler and writer, died recently in London of cancer of the lungs.

CANON KNOX-LITTLE, the eminent English clergyman, usually wears gloves when he preaches.

SENATOR INGALLS is an inveterate theatre-goer, and is especially fond of Shakespeare and comedy.

LORD COLERIDGE has already collected $35,000 for the widow and daughters of Matthew Arnold.

MRS. WAITE, wife of the late Chief Justice, who has been ill with pneumonia, is pronounced out of danger.

MUNEMITSU MUTSU, the Japanese Minister at Washington, is becoming a fluent conversationalist in English.

RICHARD HENRY STODDARD had a poem published in *Harper's* after it had been fifteen years in the publishers' hands.

FENIMORE COOPER'S only daughter still lives at the old home of the novelist at Cooperstown, on Lake Otsego, N. Y.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, the distinguished English Tory, leader, will in a short time start on a visit to South America.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE is said to have received $60,000 in royalties from his "Ben Hur." His "Fair God" has also netted him handsomely.

THE visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,264,754 bales, a decrease as compared with 1887 of 537,707 bales, a decrease as compared with 1886 of 402,406, and a decrease of 574,610 bales as compared with 1885.

THE SUN'S ECLIPSE.

Successful Telescopic Observations on the Pacific Coast.

Much Scientific Data and Valuable Photographs Obtained.

The event of New Year's Day which will long be remembered in California was the total eclipse of the sun, visible throughout a belt ninety-three miles wide, extending diagonally across the northern part of that State. Trained observers from all parts of the United States, provided with all necessary instruments, were stationed at various points in the path of totality, and as the weather was favorable at most places, their observations were made under exceptionally favorable circumstances, and will prove of great scientific value.

The principal work was done by the Harvard University party at the William Lick observatory, astronomers at Norman, Professor Swift near Chico, the Chabot Observatory, and people at Cloverdale. The latter party was in charge of Professor Charles Buckhalter, and included no less than twenty-five experienced amateur photographers. Besides cameras and smaller instruments, observers were equipped with 10 half-inch reflectors of Chabot University and a siderial clock set to automatically record the time.

The observers were placed in a large vacant lot covered with the greenest of grass, and containing several giant white oaks with long streamers of gray moss clinging to their leafless branches. These features of the landscape were brought out with weird effect during the solar obsturation.

At 12:23 P. M. the first contact was noted. The sky was clear, with the exception of a few lacelike cirrus clouds, which, however, did not, except at rare intervals, cross the face of the sun. Slowly the moon crept onward, until the sun was a narrow crescent, like the thinnest of new moons. Then the face of nature assumed a ghastly aspect. Faces became of a sickly, greenish-yellow hue, though this effect may have been partly due to the reflection of the dim light from the emerald lawn.

Six minutes before the totality Venus came into view. A moment later, Jupiter could be seen near the zenith. At this moment, while all eyes were strained to catch the first glimpse of the corona, the silence became so perfect that the ticking of the sidereal clock was plainly heard. The air grew chill, and then all at once so quickly that none could note how this change was made, there hung poised in the sky the great black body of the moon, surrounded by a ring of glittering burnished silver, from which extended long rays and irregular bands, like remnants of golden and rose tinted satin ribbons with raveled ends.

This was the marvelous corona. Mercury and Mars now came out to join the two larger planets previously noted. One shout of "Oh!" went up, then all was still again save for the ticking of the clock and the voice of the timer calling off the seconds to the busy company of photographers. It was not dark; it was rather twilight—the uncanny twilight of another world. Objects could plainly be discerned, and the motionless, moss-covered arms of the old oaks were not the least awe-inspiring feature of the landscape.

Two hundred and four seconds were told off, and then, on the lower circumference of the black ball hanging in the heavens appeared a tiny speck of fire, bright as molten steel, which soon expanded into a crescent. In another second the wonderful spectacle was ended. The total phase had passed. Three cheers were given with a tiger for the eclipse of the sun and moon.

The corona was observed through the instruments seven seconds before totality, which began at 1:46:45 P. M. A large number of excellent photographs were obtained, which will be turned over to the Lick Observatory.

Observers at other points report very favorable results. It is expected that the eclipse will aid in solving many long disputed astronomical problems.

Professor Louis Smith was stationed at Nelson, California, and telegraphed the following as the result of his observations of the eclipse: "As far as affording opportunity to search for intra-mercurial planets it was a failure from clouds and haze. All four contacts were well made, the corona was grand and I got one by Lick Observatory time being used. Five very small colorless protuberances were seen, all having pointed apexes. Near the point of one was another detached from the sun. Bailey's beads were seen at the second and third contacts, but entirely unlike those seen at Denver in 1878. No chronosphere was visible, though looked for. Mercury, Venus, Vega and Alpha Cygni were seen. The corona could not be drawn, but as seen through the telescopes it was not very extensive."

A GOLD CRAZE.

An Old Time Mining Excitement In Southern California.

An old time mining excitement is in full blast in Southern California and Arizona as the result of recent discoveries. Two Mexicans brought into Yuma a large quantity of pure gold which they said they had obtained in Southern California, about one hundred miles from Yuma.

They had been prospecting in a locality that was abandoned only recently by hostile Indians, who had kept miners out of the country for many years. The Mexicans said the gold was easily worked, and they would have remained there longer and brought out more if their provisions had lasted. Their story set everybody in Yuma crazy with the gold fever, and a rush to the new fields has begun. The river boats are crowded, and every possible conveyance is being fitted up to take miners to the diggings.

A YEAR'S HANGINGS.

Legal Executions in the United States During 1888.

The number of legal executions in the United States during the last year has increased over 1887, when it was much smaller than for many years previous. The total number was 87, as compared with 79 in 1887, 83 in 1886, and 108 in 1885. The executions in the several States were as follows: Alabama, 5; Arkansas, 5; California, 5; Connecticut, 1; Delaware, 1; Georgia, 5; Illinois, 2; Indiana, 1; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 2; Kentucky, 3; Louisiana, 3; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 4; Missouri, 4; New York, 9; New Jersey, 4; North Carolina, 4; Ohio, 3; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 5; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 6; Arizona, 1; Idaho, 2; Montana, 2; Washington, 1; Wyoming, 1; Indian Territory, 2.

Of this number all were males but one, 57 were whites, 29 colored, and 1 Chinaman.

THE messengers from Tippoo Tib, Stanley's native ally, bring the news that the murderer of Major Barttelot, the African explorer, had been tried, found guilty and hanged at Stanley Falls.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 50	@	5 10
Milch Cows, com. to good	30 00	@	50 00
Calves, common to prime	6 00	@	9 00
Sheep	3 85	@	5 25
Lambs	5 00	@	7 65
Hogs—Live	5 55	@	5 60
Dressed	6¾	@	7
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 15	@	5 75
Patents	5 70	@	7 15
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 03¾	@	1 04
Rye—State	61	@	62
Barley—No. 2	80	@	80
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	38	@	38½
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	39½
Mixed Western	30	@	32
Hay—No. 1	85	@	95
Straw—Long Rye	85	@	90
Lard—City Steam	—	@	7.65c
Butter—State Creamery	20	@	28
Dairy fair to good	20	@	23
West. Im. Creamery	20	@	25
Factory	14	@	20
Cheese—State Factory	8½	@	11¾
Skims—Medium	5½	@	7½
Western	10	@	11¾
Eggs—State and Penn	20	@	21
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	3 25	@	4 00
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 25	@	5 00
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 50	@	6 00
Hogs—Good to choice Yorks	5 00	@	5 50
Flour—Family	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	—	@	1 21½
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	40	@	40¾
Oats—No. 2, White	33	@	33
Barley—State	68	@	70
BOSTON.			
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	7 10	@	7 50
Corn—Steamer Yellow	—	@	50
Oats—No. 2 White	35½	@	35
Rye—State	63	@	64
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	5¾	@	6¾
Sheep—Live weight	4	@	5
Lambs	4½	@	6¾
Hogs—Northern	6¾	@	6¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	4 62½	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Jan.	97½	@	98
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Jan	42⅝	@	42⅝
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	34
Potatoes—Early Rose	40	@	45
Butter—Creamery Extra	30	@	31
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	8

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

The Senate.

14TH DAY.—The Senate convened again as the holiday recess had terminated. A quorum was present.... The following petitions, memorials and resolutions were presented: Remonstrating against any action of Congress looking to the admission of Utah as a State; to prohibit disfranchisement on account of sex; for the suspension of the purchase of silver bullion and of the coinage of silver dollars; in favor of including in the next census statistics of surviving soldiers of the late war; in favor of woman suffrage in the Territories; and a resolution, which was adopted, asking the President to transmit to Congress any correspondence that may have been had with Great Britain concerning the seal fisheries in or near Behrings Straits, especially as to the seizure of any vessel of the United States or other country.... The Senate then resumed consideration of the Tariff bill, Mr. Allison going back to paragraph 134, as to chains, moved to amend it by reducing the rate on chains "less than three-eighths of one inch in diameter" from 3 to 2½ cents per pound. Mr. Vance moved to amend the amendment by making the rate thirty per cent. ad valorem. Mr. Vance's amendment was rejected—yeas 19, nays 21—and Mr. Allison's amendment was agreed to without a division. The bill was then taken up at the point where it had been left when last before the Senate (schedule I, cotton manufactures), the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Vest to reduce the duty on cotton thread, yarn, warps, etc., "valued at not exceeding twenty-five cents per pound," from ten cents per pound to thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

15TH DAY.—The Senate continued the consideration of the Tariff bill. After a long debate it rejected by a party vote the amendment to the Tariff bill proposed by Mr. Vest changing the duty on cotton thread, yarn, warps, etc., from ten cents a pound to thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. There were no changes made in the bill, and three and one-half pages of the measure were disposed of in committee of the whole during the five hours the Senate was in session.... Mr. Hawley's bill authorizing the presentation of medals to the survivors of the forlorn hope storming party of Port Hudson was favorably reported.

The House.

16TH DAY.—The River and Harbor bill was discussed.... Mr. Springer introduced a joint resolution for the admission of the States of Arizona and Idaho. Referred.... Two important amendments to pension laws were passed. One of them provides that the fee of examining surgeons shall be $2 in each case, whether for an original examination or a re-examination; the other is designed to relieve claimants for increase of pensions from a heavy burden of expense to which they are now subjected.... Mr. Springer introduced a joint resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment which extends the Presidential term to six years, and makes the President ineligible for re-election. It abolishes the Electoral College and provide for a direct vote of the people.

17TH DAY.—An attempt was made to amend the rules so that for the remainder of the session the introduction of bills shall not be in order on the first and third Mondays of each month. After several hours had been spent in filibustering